

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

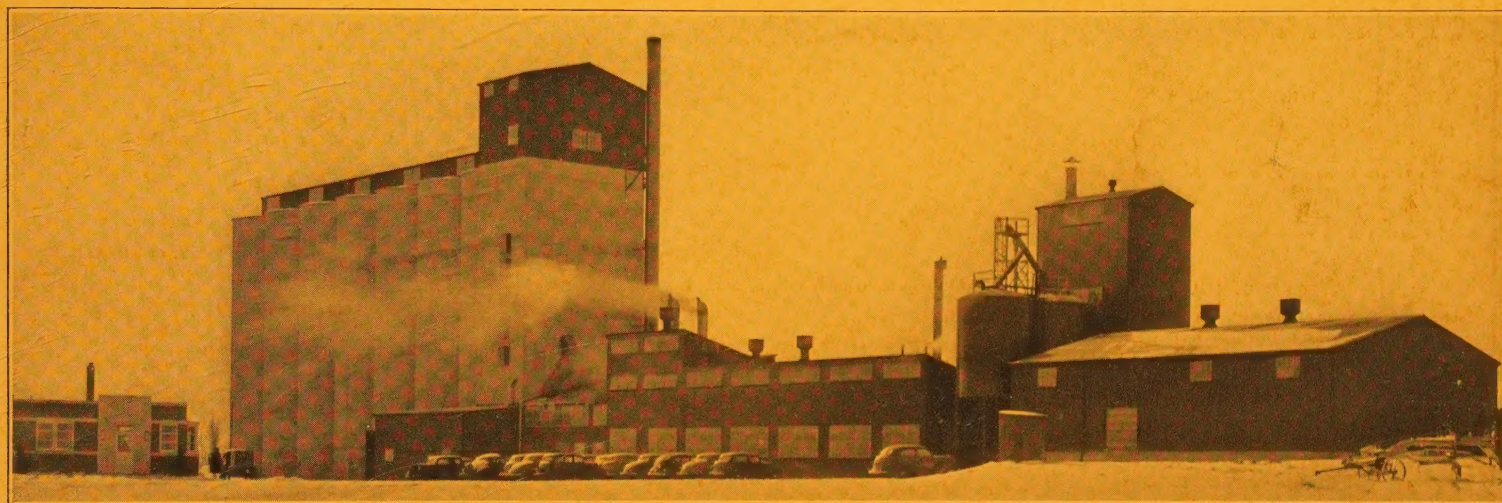
## CONSOLIDATED

LXXXIV. No. 2

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., January 24, 1940

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*



Swift's New Soybean Processing Plant at Des Moines, Iowa  
[For Description see pages 62-63]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-ndsg.\*  
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.\*  
Hardeman-King Co., grain seeds, feed mfrs.\*  
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.\*  
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.\*  
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McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.\*  
Provoost, S. E., grain and feed broker.\*  
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.\*

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The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.\*

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXXIV. No. 2. January 24, 1940.

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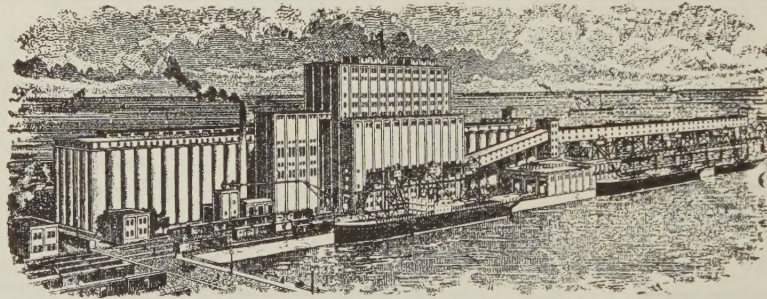
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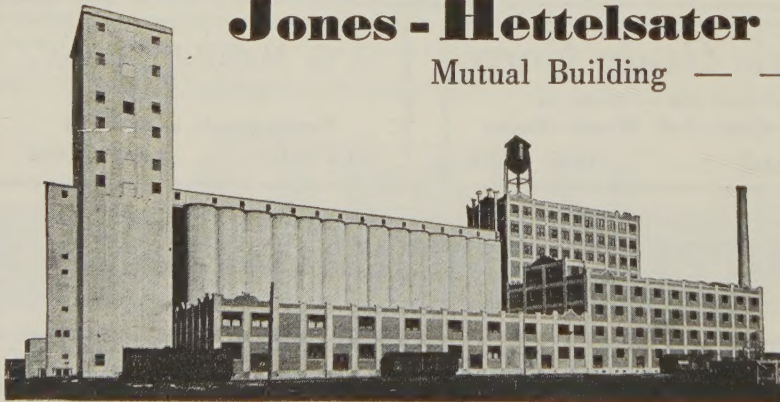
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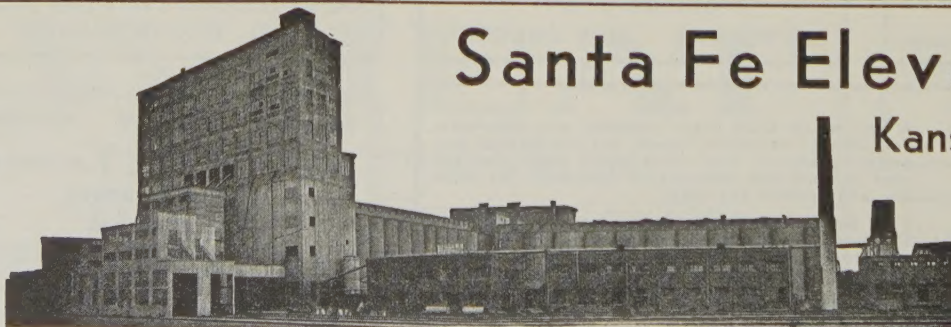
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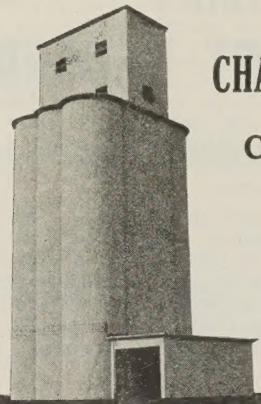
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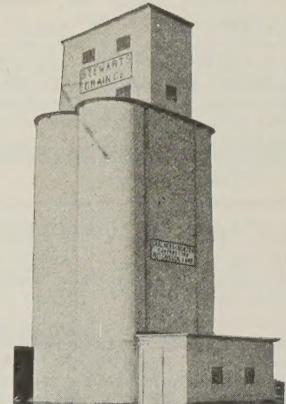
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## SEEDS FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Lespedeza, Cow Peas, Soybeans. Inquiries invited. Shultz Seed Co., Inc., Olney, Illinois.

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These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

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**Grain & Feed Journals  
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**HAMMER MILL** with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 82A10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—1 four bushel Richardson automatic scale, Model 9E1. Pfister Hybrid Corn Co., El Paso, Illinois.

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**HAMMER MILL, MOTORS**—Duplex hammer mill direct connected to 50 h.p. 3600 r.p.m. 220 volt AC Fairbanks-Morse ball bearing motor with blower and collector, \$350.00. Large stock electric motors all types and sizes, for farm, mill and elevator service, rebuilt and guaranteed at money saving prices. Write us on your requirements; we repair, buy, sell and exchange. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 So. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

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**FOR SALE**—Rebuilt Attrition and Hammer Mills, Mixers, Corn Cutters, Engines, Motors, Etc. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

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**FOR SALE**—No. 89 Clipper Cleaner with Reeves drive; Eureka Corn Cutter and Grader; Steel King Hammermills (new); one Miracle Ace Hammermill; one Kelly Duplex Hammermill; one Blue Streak Hammermill; 24" Monarch motor driven Attrition Mill; 24" Robinson motor driven Attrition Mill; Dreadnaughts, Munsons, and other makes of belt-driven Attrition Mills; Corn Shellers, Monarch and Robinson Cob Crushers; Diesel Engine; 25 to 50 bbl. Midget Marvel Mills; vertical and horizontal mixers. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

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## Affidavit of Weight

(Duplicating)

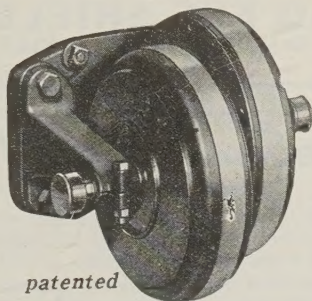
This form is designed for use in making sworn statements of amount of grain loaded to substantiate claims for loss of grain in transit or when dispute arises. Printed on bond paper, in black ink, size 5½x8½ inches, and bound in books of 50 blanks, perforated, and 50 duplicates, with heavy binders board bottom and hinged pressboard top, with two sheets of carbon. Order Form 7 AW. Weight, 8 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

**Grain & Feed Journals  
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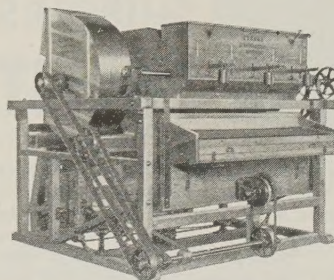


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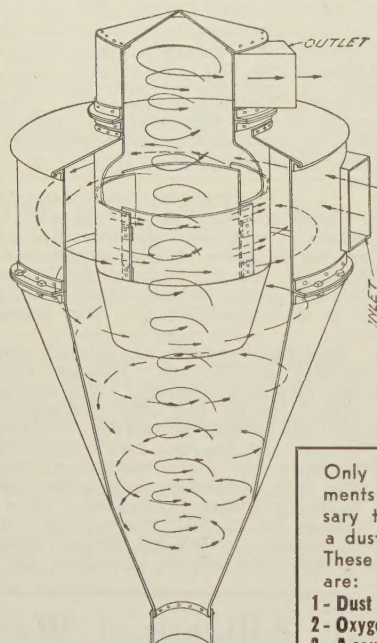
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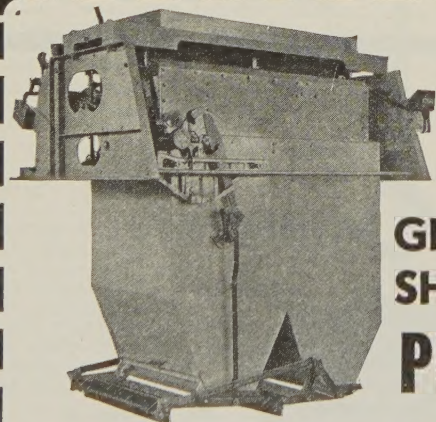
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### GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE**  
Established 1882

**THE GRAIN WORLD**  
Established 1928

**PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER**  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 24, 1940

WHEN all grain trade interests are pulling together for the common good more will be accomplished and with less effort.

DURING ZERO temperatures water barrels are of little help in extinguishing fires unless filled with a non-freezing solution of calcium chloride. Barrels of ice are of little use in fighting fire.

BURNING a neighbor's plant just to get rid of competition often relieves the incendiary of all pressing business problems for a long period of unpleasant years to be spent in a public retreat. At least one Buckeye processor has recently learned this to his sorrow.

MUCH of the shelled corn now in storage carries some insect infestation. This report by the Illinois Natural History Survey should be a warning to holders of shelled corn. Frequent inspection and prompt treatment with fumigants when the temperature rises, inside or outside the bin, will reduce loss.

SHIPPERS who permit grains to become mixed before loading expect shipment to be graded down and discounted. It pays to keep distributing equipment working accurately.

ANTI-FRICTION bearings are designed to save labor and grease as well as power, but if oilers persist in filling them to overflowing each week, neither time, labor nor grease will be saved and the fire hazards of the plant will be recklessly increased.

THE frequent visits of burglars and yegg men to the country elevator offices proves beyond any doubt that it is a most hazardous place to keep money, even though locked in a safe. The panic of '32 closed so many country banks, it is not convenient to keep surplus funds in a bank, but the element of risk involved in keeping surplus funds in the office is too great to practice.

GRAIN, FEED and SEED shippers can congratulate themselves that out of the hundreds of thousands of shipments made annually the federal and state government agencies are able to find but a few score infringements of the seed laws or the pure food and drugs act. The few published are not intended to pillory the violators as much as to call attention of unwary shippers to the law that must be observed.

CORN growers of northeastern Indiana are said to be suffering from destructive infestation of the corn borer but so vigilant work of the government guards who stopped everyone on the highways seems to have had little effect on the work of the corn borer. Many farmers are burning all stocks and some seem to have better luck with hybrid corn which is credited with resisting the attacks of the pests.

AS THE CCC does not seem disposed to extend its loans on farm stored wheat beyond April 30th, the maturity date on loans secured by 23,000,000 bus. of the 1939 crop, more wheat will move to market during the next three months. Loans on 3½ million bushels of farm stored wheat of the 1938 crop will be due one month earlier, so weevil and other grain devouring insects must look elsewhere for food. Discriminating buyers will inspect all old wheat most carefully.

DO YOU KNOW definitely what it costs you to handle grain from farmer's trucks to boxcars? We would be pleased to have an itemized statement showing your costs and telling how you compute them. A standard method of compiling costs would convince many country buyers of the folly of attempting to handle grain on their usual narrow margin. Short crops effect a marked shrinkage in volume and make wider margins necessary if the buyer wishes to stay in business.

THE CAMPAIGN against trade barriers in the form of burdens laid on motor vehicles may have the salutary effect of educating the public to understand that some fair means of making users of the highways pay for their construction and maintenance should be devised. The ideal is a ton-mile tax on pay-load.

AGRICULTURAL CRAZES, so interestingly described elsewhere by the Chancellor of Kansas State University, ran wild speculatively because there were no short sellers of tulip bulbs, merino sheep or mulberry trees to temper the fever of buyers. Beware the day that the short seller is driven out of our Boards of Trade to deprive the bull of the cushion for his fall.

IF INTERSTATE truckers were required to pay for a license plate from each state in which they operate they would contribute a fairer share of the cost of highway maintenance. Truckers who confine their operations to a single state generally respect the laws of that state, and pay personal taxes on their trucks, while itinerants seldom share in the expenses of all the states in which they do business.

IF the autocratic bill prepared for introduction in the Illinois Legislature by the sheet metal contractors to prevent others than those licensed from making even minor repairs to heating equipment would prevent a plant superintendent from delegating the work of repair to a competent regular employe it should be amended or defeated. If citizens submit to much more of this bureaucratic domination of our activities we will soon be required to get an official permit to blow our own nose.

ALTHOUGH spring is now approaching, all elevator builders are busy and much new construction work is in prospect. Notices of 32 different structures, new and just completed, are mentioned in the news columns of this number; so it would seem that anyone interested in improving their grain storage and handling facilities before another crop moves to market will need to get their plans crystallized soon so that they may be able to obtain the services of an experienced builder before it is too late.

SO many farmers who borrowed money from the CCC on corn stored with the ever-normal granary and failed to repay the loan that it must be they find it far more profitable to borrow 57c and then default. The government's loaning bureau is credited with having already taken over 66 million bushels of corn and doubtless the volume stored as collateral this year will be much larger than in previous years, because the large stocks now in ever-normal storage continue to exercise a depressing influence on the market.



LEAKS about the grain door accounted for most of the leaky cars reported at Chicago during 1939 by the Board of Trade weighmaster; and evidently many shippers need instruction on the proper installation of grain doors, which is credited with causing leaks in 2 per cent of the cars arriving.

HEAVY MIXTURES of durum and hard spring wheat earned such discouraging discounts for North Dakota growers of the 1939 crop that seed clinics are being held in twenty large durum producing counties in hope of inducing farmers to select pure varieties and to clean their seed thoroly. Shipments of pure varieties of any grain will always command a higher price in any market. • A bountiful supply of mixed stuff is generally obtainable at a liberal discount. If country buyers would always discriminate sharply against mixed varieties growers would exercise greater care in the selection and preparation of their seed.

ANOTHER brilliant inventor of the Pacific northwest has "perfected" a truck for carrying grain from combines to box cars and is designed to carry screw conveyor and a pneumatic loader with it on all trips but is able to transport only 150 bushels of wheat. We have had portable feed grinders, portable shellers, and now it is a portable elevator. While this new device may perform the service required it can not transport and unload at the same time. No sane grain dealer of experience would think of sending his elevator out to the fields to bring in a load of grain. A large truck or 20 trucks might better be employed exclusively in transporting grain to the elevator, then the unloading and transporting facilities would not interfere with one another.

A WORKMAN, reported in our news columns, was buried under an avalanche of meal in a Nebraska elevator and an Ohio elevator man who thoughtlessly jumped on the top of a bin of oats which had become encrusted was quickly buried when the arched oats gave way under his weight. Many lives have been sacrificed by workmen jumping on to the top of bins of grain. When bulk grain becomes bridged over with an encrustation of damp grain, it is too hazardous for the admission of humans. Encrusted grain may be broken down safely with a heavy weight sustained by a chain or rope. Then the bin can be emptied without loss of life. In the case of the Nebraska accident, the screw conveyor had become badly congested but when the choke was removed, the workman was buried. Quick action on the part of his fellow workmen saved his life. The life of the Ohio worker was sacrificed to his lack of caution combined with the open top bin.

LOADING white bread with nicotinic acid, calcium, phosphorus, iron and vitamin B is seriously proposed by the Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n, oblivious of the fact that all these are abundantly supplied by other foods in a varied diet. In the few individual instances where the ingestion of one of these would be helpful the others would be wasted.

## Paving Way for Government Railroads

Grain dealers all know how the lending program of the A.A.A. has put the federal government into the corn and wheat business as an owner, buyer, distributor and steel bin warehouseman.

The same outcome may follow the clause in the transportation bill that the senate and house conferees will begin to adjust Feb. 1, providing for loans to the railroads by the R.F.C. without limitations.

A section gives the R.F.C. a preferred position in railroad reorganizations, destroying the rights of general creditors. It is hard enough now for a railroad to borrow money; and if this proposal goes thru unchanged private investors will abandon the field, leaving financing of the carriers to the government, with possible ownership and operation by government, as in the case of a large hotel at Chicago, now government operated by the loan route.

The railroads should be given the fair treatment against competing transportation agencies that will enable them to earn a return on the investment and encourage private ownership.

## Railroad Abandonment

"During the last eight years," points out *Railway Age*, "13,508 miles of railway were abandoned in the 48 states and Alaska. For this eight-year period, Missouri leads with 797 miles, Texas follows with 726 miles, and Michigan ranks third with 720 miles."

Probably there is nothing peculiar about the fact that Missouri, Texas and Michigan are the states registering the greatest amount of rail line abandonment. But it may be pointed out that each of these states has an agriculture producing a great volume of perishable products, each is tributary to, or the home of large cities and big industrial centers, each has been severely plagued with itinerant truckers, and each has its main highways clogged with the heavy highway freighters of modern truck lines.

Abandonment of rail lines in the last eight years is not confined to the three states named. "By regions," continues the release, "the abandonment during these eight years has been as follows: New England states, 690 miles; north Atlantic states, 1,215 miles; southeastern states, 2,481 miles; middle western states, 3,726 miles; northwestern states,

1,018 miles; southwestern states, 3,041 miles; Pacific Coast States, 1,120 miles."

## Federal Tentacles in Warehousing Amendment

With the usual introductory phrases of "aiding, developing, fostering, promoting and protecting" interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products Rep. Fulmer has introduced H. R. 6958.

These praiseworthy purposes are a cloak to hide an extension of the bureaucratic powers of the federal government over the private and public business of warehousing now adequately safeguarded by the laws of most states.

Altho men connected with boards of trade or exchanges are best posted and most qualified to act as registrars, samplers, weighers and inspectors at terminal warehouses, this bill to amend the United States Warehouse Act of Aug. 11, 1916, provides in Section 2 that no person appointed by the Sec'y of Agriculture to such a position shall be associated with any board of trade or exchange (a horrible crime). When several of the terminal grain elevators at Chicago decided to go from state to federal control the chief weighmaster of the Board of Trade was invited to supervise the elevators operating under federal license, and is doing so.

Without throwing any bouquets at the present incumbent, those familiar with the work of this department know that this official of the Board of Trade, insulted by this bill, was chosen because of his well-known integrity. Farmers shipping their own carloads get the same identical and dependable weights as does the co-operative country elevator, the independent buyer or the line company. Weights of grain at this terminal are unquestioned, and are used by the railroads in freight bills. While there is plenty of criticism, fair or unfair, of grain inspection controlled by the state and federal governments, there is none of the weights under Board of Trade control.

The bill would permit the Sec'y of Agriculture to set a scale of fees for services to meet expenses, with no provision for automatic reduction of the fees when an increased volume of business warrants a reduction.

The bill amends Sec. 29 of the Act to declare that the power, jurisdiction and authority shall be exclusive, "notwithstanding there may be a state law on warehousing." This encroachment on the rights of the states will not be appreciated by grain growers and handlers in the granger states that have developed elaborate legislation for control of warehousing and the complete protection, by bonding, of the elevators.

There is no assurance that changes will not be made in the bill at the last minute to make it more objectionable to believers in states' rights, or to make it compulsory to enter the federal warehousing system.



# Grain Elevator Accidents of 1939

Did you ever stop to consider the various costs of accidents in your elevator and to ask *what* should have been done to prevent the accidents which did occur?

Every annual survey of grain elevator accidents brings alarming proof that the accidents reported cost the employer and the employee many times more than all the known practical prevention measures which should have been taken.

The suffering of the injured, the loss of time, the cost of medical treatment and hospital care, the compensation of the injured, the cost of breaking in new help are but a few of the items which must be included in the total cost of every accident.

The cost of compensation insurance is so low for the average grain elevator no operator can afford to do without it. Neither can he afford *not* to take every known precaution to safeguard his entire plant so as to prevent accidents, reduce suffering and the cost of compensation insurance.

Elevator operators do not willingly contribute to the suffering of others, which accounts for the many signs at doorways of elevators and feed mills warning visitors to **KEEP OUT**. Moving machinery is carefully guarded by rails so humans can not easily come in contact with it. Dangerous passageways are securely guarded with heavy boards. Ladders and stairs are *kept* in repair for safe use at all times. Vigilant thoughtfulness and perpetual care for the safety of others merits and wins the goodwill of workers and visitors and stimulates employees' interest in the campaign against accidents.

Possibly your elevator has never been the scene of a disastrous accident, so you are not worried by what might occur, but peruse the following list of accidents reported in our news columns during 1939:

Stratford, Cal.—Employee of Lacey Milling Co. injured left hand when he caught finger in grain elevator.

Mendota, Ill.—Employee of Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. cut on head when cable at elevator fell, striking him.

Clifton, Ill.—Employee at B. J. Wallace grain elevator caught right hand while throwing machine in gear. Feared necessary to amputate thumb.

Morris, Ill.—Man injured back while working at Finnegan Grain Corp. elevator.

Jerseyville, Ill.—Employee of the Jersey County Grain Co. sustained friction burns on hands when he clung to rope of a hand power elevator after other one had broken when lift was about 60 ft. from ground.

Farmersville, Ill.—Man burned on feet when he entered cob burner at Farmersville Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator, not knowing live coals smoldered under layer of ashes.

Colfax, Ill.—Employee of Williams Grain Co. caught in fast revolving machinery at elevator. Back and left arm severely injured. Condition serious.

Sibley, Ill.—Man hit on head by steel square dropped from top of elevator at Sibley Grain Co. while he was working in one of the bins. Head cut.

Chicago, Ill.—Eight workmen and one deputy weighman lost their lives in the dust explosion May 11 at Calumet Elevator "A" operated by Rosenbaum Bros.

Sparta, Ill.—H. C. Cole Milling Co.—metal pot exploded throwing blazing gasoline over two employes, burning them seriously.

Weldon, Ill.—Two men killed at Railsback Bros.' elevator while working on construction of bins when scaffold gave way, dropping them 54 ft.

Bremen, Ind.—Employee of LaPaz Grain Co. loses part of hand while cleaning out choke-up in feed mixer when power was applied unexpectedly.

Mount Vernon, Ind.—Employee of Mt. Vernon Feed & Seed Co. injured when heavy board fell on his foot.

Rockwell City, Ia.—C. T. Hinton, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator, fatally burned when lightning struck elevator. Two other men injured.

Clinton, Ia.—Joseph Clark, operator of feed mills in Clinton Co. refinery, died of injuries in fall from ladder.

Buckingham, Ia.—Manager of Buckingham Grain Co. struck by a pine from a blower loader that came off while filling a government steel bin with corn. Cut on cheek and eye.

Perry, Ia.—Employee of Perry Mill Co. sustained broken leg when pile of sacked feed at mill fell on him as he was working near by.

Muscataine, Ia.—Employee of McKee Feed & Grain Co. fell 3 ft. into pit at elevator injuring hip and back.

Cylinder, Ia.—Man working on Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator fell from top. Left arm broken.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Employee of Commander Larabee Flour Mills Co. received minor cuts in gas explosion in mill boiler room.

Rustford, Mich.—George Fountain killed when he became entangled in shaft of the Fred Grabow grist mill.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Leon Yawger killed when his clothing caught in shaft of old water powered grist mill he owned and operated at Minges Brook.

Ridgeway, Mo.—Charles Nible, grain dealer, injured when his forehead was crushed by a pulley falling from a corn elevator being operated here.

Omaha, Neb.—Foreman of grain elevator of Allied Mills, Inc., fell into bin of soybean meal and was suffocated.

Omaha, Neb.—Construction worker killed in fall from top of bin of Allied Mills, Inc., elevator. Rope slipped on bolt to which it was tied, sudden slack whipped it around man's feet. Other rope broke from weight and form fell, dragging worker with it.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Veteran scooper climbing from steamer in harbor at Canadian Pool Elvtr. when rigging broke, swinging back struck him on head, knocking him back into empty boat hold. Injuries fatal.

Eldean (Troy p. o.), O.—Salesman of Webster Mfg. Co. injured when, unfamiliar with the Humphreys endless belt type of elevator at Altman Milling Co.'s new elevator, was carried over top.

Buckland, O.—Employee of the Co-operative Elvtr. Co. hit on head by a heavy beam which supported a chain hoist, when it broke.

Grayville, S. D.—I. G. Corey, operator of King Grain Co. elevator, injured when belt flew off engine near which he was working, knocked him down and continued to lash him as it revolved.

Houston, Tex.—Houston Milling Co., dust explosion, man injured.

Spokane, Wash.—One carpenter killed and two injured at Centennial Flouring Mills Co. mill when a 110-lb. winch teetered from its perch atop new elevator and plummeted 130 ft. to ground. Men were working beneath it.

Wilbur, Wash.—Man doing carpenter work at Grain Growers, Inc., warehouse injured three fingers.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Manager of New Richmond Roller Mills Elvtr. & Feed Mill badly burned about face and arms when he threw some waste oil into furnace of the garage at elevator believing no fire in furnace.

Waterloo, Wis.—Werner Granzow, operator of portable feed grinder, sustained two badly crushed fingers while operating portable feed mill. Frank Boes killed few months before operating same mill.

How many of the foregoing accidents could you have prevented? What will you do to prevent a repetition of the same accidents in your plant during 1940?

Do you enjoy worrying about the probable or possible accidents in your ele-

vator every day, or will you take steps immediately to correct the known hazards of your plant?

Workmen can not afford to risk lives or limbs so must be warned repeatedly and all danger spots kept safeguarded. The number of serious accidents in grain elevators can and should be greatly reduced. Will you help?

## Will Corn in Steel Bins Keep

Those interested in anticipating whether or not sealed corn put in steel bins will keep in good condition over any considerable period of time may find some points for their arguments in Bulletin 33 of the Kansas Experiment Station, published under the names of C. O. Swanson and F. C. Fenton. The bulletin covers experiments of these investigators with storing freshly combined Kansas hard winter wheat in five different types of steel bins.

Principal difference between the 1,000 bu. steel bins in the experiment consisted of the method of ventilation. One bin had tight side walls, but a screen bottom; another had a masterful assembly of ventilating flues inside, plus perforations in the lower three feet of the side walls; another had a tight floor, but perforated side walls; the fourth ventilated walls, and a 10-inch vertical flue with a revolving suction cupola; the fifth had tight walls and floor, and only a small cap on the top of the conical roof to provide for the escape of air.

The freshly harvested wheat promptly began heating in all bins. After being run several times thru a blower, wheat in four of the bins began to cool and showed varying degrees of damage. Wheat in the bin with the maze of flues, left without turning, on instructions of the builder of this experimental bin, was reduced to a very poor quality of hog feed.

A markedly noticeable point in the experiment was that the temperatures recorded in the tight walled, tight-floored, non-ventilated bin were the highest of those in which the grain was moved. The report says: "The first transfer was on the fourth day and it was necessary to transfer the wheat six times to prevent excessive heating. The heating continued nearly a month after the ventilated bins had stopped heating."

The experimenters point out that the "ventilated bins averaged lower in temperature than the unventilated ones in spite of the fact that the wheat was transferred less frequently."

Sealed corn, of course, was placed in the ever normal steel bins in the best of condition. Maybe there is no fair basis of comparison between sealed corn in bins and the wheat experiment cited. But corn is known to have a way of accumulating atmospheric moisture in the germinating season, and in the warmth of spring it will do its level best to sprout. Perhaps county com'ites and grain dealers handling the sealed corn in bins, would do well to keep one steel bin empty on their tank farms for use as a transfer bin, just in case transfer should become necessary.

The A.A.A. states that there is no intention to place the permissible acreage of spring wheat because of the poor prospects of the winter wheat crop.

Sleeping sickness was a threat to all horses and mules, in the United States, with 184,622 cases in 1938. In 1939 only 7,869 have been reported; and Dr. Schoening of the Bureau of Animal Industry states that "In the winning fight on encephalomyelitis no small part of the credit goes to the Horse and Mule Ass'n of America, and its secretary, Wayne Dinsmore. This association, thru its secretary, has been instrumental in giving widespread information to horse owners on protective measures in combating the disease, particularly in advocating prophylactic vaccination of horses and the proper measures in reducing exposure to biting insects."



## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Soybean Exports

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I hear that shipments of soybeans to Europe were of some importance during last October. What quantities were shipped to each European country during the period?—Delphin Destombe, Paris, France.

**Ans.:** As reported by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce exports of soybeans during October were, to Denmark, 6,702,000; Finland, 3,180,000; Netherlands, 3,060,900; United Kingdom, 56,000; Canada, 138,532,760; Cuba, 1,200 pounds; total, 151,532,860; value, \$2,242,257.

It is obvious that most of the exports to Canada had a final European destination.

### Best Time to Turn Heating Grain

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The Commodity Credit Corporation has instructed me to turn over the corn which I have in store for them in my elevator. They recommend a cold, windy day for doing it. What temperature would you recommend, for the day when this is done to get the most results from lowering the moisture content of the corn? Any other suggestions would be appreciated—S. W. Hauck, New Lenox, Ill.

**Ans.:** If turned only on a windy day a temperature of 32 degrees F. or lower should cool the grain sufficiently to prolong its safe storage.

If blown while being turned condition would be greatly improved at any temperature.

### Elevator Employes and Wage and Hour Law?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* What are the wage and hour requirements as regards elevator employes?—D. B. Gray, Hull, Ill.

**Ans.:** A country grain elevator situated "within the area of production" is exempt from the Wage and Hour Law.

"Within area of production" is defined by the administrator as a plant handling products from the immediate vicinity, within ten miles, and having not more than 7 employes.

Practically all country elevators are exempt as they have not more than 7 employes and handle grain from the immediate vicinity. This exemption refers to Sec. 6 on minimum wages and Sec. 7 on maximum weekly hours. They are not exempt from Sec. 3 against employment of persons under 16 years of age.

### "Farmers Victims of Government Exploitation"

*Grain and Feed Dealers' Journal:* The following is a statement made by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace on Nov. 5th, 1920.

"If it cannot be stopped in any other way, Congress should enact a law imposing severe penalties upon any Government Official who undertakes to influence crop production or crop prices. The business of the Government employee should be administrative. Farmers have been the victims of Government exploitation. And especially should Government offices be forbidden to put out any statement calculated to influence agricultural prices. Such statements are pernicious in the extreme. There are too many people in public office who seem to think they ought to exercise some sort of guidance or guardianship over the farmer."

This was included in a market letter that we sent out Sept. 10th, 1937, and a friend of ours has made inquiry with reference to the source.

Any information you can find will be appreciated very much.—J. S. Templeton's Sons, Orrin S., Chicago.

**Ans.**—The foregoing sane comment of Henry C. Wallace appeared in Wallace's Farmer for Nov. 5, 1920.

### Exemption From Unemployment Compensation?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* In your Dec. 13 issue on page 484 you have a Social Security chart showing that after 1940 the state of Minnesota exempts payment of unemployment compensation under some conditions. Are there, or will there be, any exemptions in the state of Pennsylvania? Either on Federal or State?—M. B. Glick, Richfield, Penn.

**Ans.:** The Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law was passed by the 1935 legislature, effective Dec. 5, 1936, as amended by Act No. 175 approved and effective May 18, 1937.

Pennsylvania employers are required to pay contributions of the following percentages of wages: 0.9% for the calendar year 1936, 1.8% for 1937 and 2.7% for 1938 and each calendar year thereafter.

The Pennsylvania Act does not provide for the exemption from contributions of any employers subject to the Act. Some states provide that employers guaranteeing employment or submitting approved plans may be exempted from State contributions.

The Act is administered by the Department of Labor and Industry.

### St. Joseph Elects Graham

Robert E. Graham became president of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange at the annual election held Jan. 9.

Mr. Graham is vice president in charge of grain operations for the Dannen Grain & Milling Co., at St. Joseph Mo., with which he has been associated for the last 14 years. Mr. Graham began his experience in the grain business with the Hall Grain Co. about 16 years ago.

He has been a director of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange for several years, and served as vice president in 1939.

Active in national grain affairs, he was one of the organizers of the Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n.

As a persistent advocate of reduced rail rates on grains to enable the railroads to recapture



Robert E. Graham, President-Elect St. Joseph, Mo., Grain Exchange

the grain shipping business that has been seized by trucks, Mr. Graham has received much favorable comment. A successful administration of the affairs of the Exchange in 1940 is anticipated under his direction.

### A "Plugged" Car

When C. B. & Q. car No. 108602, loaded with corn at Chana, Ill., on Dec. 6 and routed via the C. B. & Q. railroad to Chicago, arrived at the Norris Elevator on Dec. 11, a depression in the otherwise smooth surface of the load prompted a search for the cause.

A deputy weighman of the Chicago Board of Trade weighing department found the cause, reports Weighmaster J. A. Schmitz. A hole had been bored in the floor of the car. The hole had been plugged by driving into it a tapered plug made from what appeared to be a 2-inch section of a leg from a chair or some other piece of furniture, evidently prepared in advance and sized to fit the hole left by the auger.

Little leaks lead to disaster, if there are enough of them.

**Decatur, Ill.**—Good demand for oats of seed quality but supplies are scarce. Every year it gets to be more of a problem to supply straight variety oats good enough for seed purposes. As tests on soybeans are showing below normal germination, growers should use every precaution in selecting beans for planting this spring. The 1939 crop of beans was dry at harvest time but the extreme heat at the crucial time of the development of the bean prevented a normal maturity so far as germination was concerned.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 29, 30. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Feb. 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, Spencer Hotel, Marion, Ind.

Feb. 13, 14. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 20, 21, 22. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 21, 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Feb. 22, 23. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Waldorf Hotel, Toledo, O.

Feb. 27, 28, 29. Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Ft. Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

May 23. Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n of Missouri, Hoxsey and Ben Bolt Hotels, Mexico, Mo.

May 23, 24. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

May 27, 28, 29. Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n, St. Catherine Hotel, Santa Catalina Island.

June 16, 17, 18. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Neil House, Columbus, O.

June 20. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Harrisburg, Pa.

June 24, 25, 26, 27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 26, 27, 28.—Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Atlantic City, N. J.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Why Force High Rates on Mid-West Farmers?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The average freight charge per ton mile by rail in the United States is 9.83 mills, yet the rate on grain from DeSoto, Kan., to Kansas City is 75 mills, from Richmond, Mo., to Springfield, 20 mills; from Yates Center, Kan., to Independence, 41.90 mills; from Pattonsburg, Mo., to Lawrence, Kan., 17 mills, and from Higginsville, Mo., to Kansas City, 30.80 mills.

We do not believe such unjust and discriminatory rates are in keeping with American standards. Why should the Interstate Commerce Commission continue to force European rates on midwest farmers and merchants? Truckers alone benefit.—S. C. Masters, Kansas City, Mo.

### Heavy Railroad Taxes Evaded by Trucks

*Grain & Feed Journals:* One railroad company with less than 3,000 miles of track in Kansas pays to our state more than \$2,500,000.00 in taxes annually. This is equivalent to about \$850.00 per mile. Forty-five per cent of each dollar of this tax money is used to help maintain our schools.

Since 1931, there has been 11,725 miles of railroad abandoned in the United States. Think of the tremendous loss each year in tax revenue when that number of miles is multiplied by \$850.00! The loss of this revenue must be made up by taxpayers through other sources. But that is only part of the story:

A federal court recently found that in one state the operation of each heavy-duty truck on the highway cost the state \$1,350.00 per year for the maintenance of highways, and they found further that such trucks paid in licenses and taxes on the average of \$350.00—leaving \$1,000.00 annually to be born by the public for each truck operating.

In our state the established businesses, operating their own trucks are well regulated, licensed and taxed; but the roving merchant trucker with no established place of business and many of them not even residents of our state are escaping their just share of taxes under our laws of exemptions intended to apply only to farmers in the marketing of their own products.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

### Leaking Cars at Chicago

Carloads of grain found leaking on arrival at the Chicago market during 1939 totalled 2,724, or 3.30% of the total number of carloads of grain received, says J. A. Schmitz, weighmaster for the Chicago Board of Trade.

The greatest share of these were found leaking over the grain door. The record shows leaks occurring as follows: Bulged grain door, 680, or .82%; over grain door, 917, or 1.11%; end of grain door, 115, or .14%; draw bar, 23, or .03%; side of car, 590, or .71%; end of car, 153, or .19%; bottom of car, 246, or .30%. The record covers only cars of grain from points outside of the Chicago district, and includes no cross-town cars.

Of the 2,724 leaking cars received, 1,712, or 2.07% were found to have grain door leaks, and 1,012, or 1.23%, were car box leaks.

### Grain Dust Explosions of 1939

The six dust explosions of 1939 exceeded the ten of 1938 in property damage and loss of life.

The largest loss of 1938 was the Fleischmann Malting Co. plant at Minneapolis, where the property damage was \$200,000, with two killed and six injured, while the biggest loss of 1939 was that of the three Calumet and two Norris Elevators at South Chicago, with nine killed and \$3,500,000 property damage.

Following are the dust explosions of 1939:

January, Blackstone, Va., Blackstone Roller Mills. Loss, \$30,000.

Jan. 10, Kansas City, Mo., elevator of Commander-Larabee Milling Co., considerable damage.

May 11, Chicago, Ill., Calumet Elevators "A," "B" and "C," and Norris Elevators "A" and "B" operated by Rosenbaum Bros. and the Norris Grain Co.

Aug. 12, Belt, Mont., concrete elevator of Farmers Union Elevator Co., dust explosion doubtful.

Houston, Tex., November, Houston Milling Co. Small loss.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 18, Public Elevator. Loss about \$50,000.

### North Dakota Ass'n's Tentative Convention Program

For the annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, at Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 6, 7, and 8, the following program has been tentatively arranged:

**TUESDAY MORNING SESSION:** Invocation will be pronounced by Rev. Chester W. Hamblin, of Bismarck; Mayor Churchill will give the address of welcome; R. F. Gunkelman will respond. Walter Albright will give his annual president's message; Sec'y C. H. Conaway will give his annual field report, and com'ites will be appointed.

**TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION:** Elmer Cart, president of the North Dakota Board of Railroad Commissioners, will give an address. P. J. Whelan will lead an open discussion. John Sullivan will address the convention on "Taxation."

**TUESDAY EVENING SESSION:** Farmers elevator directors will meet under the leadership of President Walter Albright. Managers will hold a meeting under the chairmanship of Sec'y Conaway.

**WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION:** A. J. Jensen will speak on "Scale Inspection;" Dr. Frank Eversul will talk on "Future of Agriculture in North Dakota."

**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION:** Ed J. Bell, marketing specialist with the A.A.A., Washington, D. C., will give an address preceding an open discussion on the policies of the Commodity Credit Corp. relative to dockage requirements, right of delivery and handling charge.

**THURSDAY MORNING SESSION:** Gov. John Moses will speak on the "Country Elevator and the State." At the close of his address the meeting will be thrown open to general discussion.

**THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION:** Com'ites will report, and ass'n directors will be elected.

Each convention session will be opened with

music by the well-known and well-liked Grainmen's Band, which will play concerts frequently at odd times during the convention.

**SUBJECTS** coming up for discussion and action at the convention include: Handling or re-delivery charges; cost of handling grain thru country elevators; C.C.C. ruling as to minimum dockage allowed in delivery; who pays the cost of cleaning grain on which money has been loaned by C.C.C.; a complete burglary policy at a premium of \$15 a year; reciprocal trade agreements and their probable effect on agriculture; processing taxes in any form levied on farm products; proper audits for country elevators; monthly reports to the Railroad Commission; June cancellation of storage tickets.

Extensive entertainment has been planned for ladies in attendance as well as men.

The grasshopper control com'ite meeting at Minneapolis Jan. 20 decided to ask Congress for an appropriation of \$3,500,000 for control of crop destroying insects.

The Illinois Manufacturers Ass'n has published a booklet of 16 pages detailing the requirements of the maze of state and federal labor and social security legislation enacted in the past few years.

### Forrester Elected President by Toledo Board

George R. Forrester was chosen president of the Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, O., at the annual election. He succeeds A. C. Hoffman, president for the last two years.

Mr. Forrester heads the grain firm bearing his name, operating as a grain merchandiser. He has been in the grain business in Toledo and vicinity for the last 34 years.

Starting in the grain business in Metamora, O., in 1905, Mr. Forrester later spent nine years in Swanton, and two years in Oak Harbor. The remainder of his career has been associated with the Toledo Board of Trade.

Mr. Forrester has been a director and has held office as vice president, and brings to the presidency a wealth of experience in the affairs of the organization.



G. R. Forrester, President Toledo Board of Trade



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Winchester, Ind., Jan. 20.—Our winter wheat is blanketed with 4 to 5 in. of snow, giving it good protection.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Ex.-V.P.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 20.—A good covering of snow on winter wheat fields furnishing adequate protection except in some southern areas. The next six weeks the wheat plant is ordinarily dormant, therefore, until such a time as we have growing weather, little can be determined as to crop prospects.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Watonga, Okla., Jan. 20.—Have received more snow this winter than usual. Wheat prospects 60% of normal crop. Can not tell what the wheat is going to do until the snow melts as some wheat was not up before the snow fell. There was not any wheat pasture this winter in this section of country.—Paul Shaw, mgr., General Grain Co.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16.—Reports from the Southwest are now more optimistic concerning the wheat crop, due to the precipitation which was mostly in the form of snow. And while doubts concerning the unsprouted portion are as numerous as they have been all along, their claims of improvement for the remainder have a good foundation in the assertions that the crop, all things considered, will turn out much better than otherwise would be if those heavy falls of snow had not occurred.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 544 cars of wheat tested during December by the Kansas City office of the Kansas grain inspection department was 13.92 per cent, and 465 cars tested by Missouri averaged 13.94 per cent. An average of 13.93 per cent is reported on the combined inspections by both departments of 1,009 cars, compared with 12.75 per cent on 2,623 cars in December, 1938. An average of 13.58 per cent is shown on the total inspections at Kansas City so far on the crop year of 27,376 cars, compared to 12.92 per cent on 45,065 cars in the first half of the season the preceding year.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Early reports from Texas and California indicate that there has been a larger acreage planted to flaxseed this year, but in Texas the increase was small due to drouth conditions. The California crop has made considerable growth as a result of beneficial rains, with conditions reported quite favorable. In some areas replanting was necessitated by damage from worms, etc. Some of the fields in Texas are about ready to bloom, whereas others are just barely above ground. However, temperatures there the past two nights have been around twelve to fifteen degrees and undoubtedly this has caused extensive damage. Last year's harvested acreage in California and Texas were 108,000 and 18,000, respectively.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 13.—The Illinois Department of Agriculture in its annual soybean report for 1939 shows the acreage harvested for beans in 1939 was 28 per cent above that of 1938. The acreage harvested for beans was 1,854,000, yield per acre 24.5 bus., total production 45,423,000 bus. This compares with 1,452,000 acres, 23.5 bus. and production of 34,122,000 bus. in 1938. Farm reserves as of Jan. 1 are estimated at 14,999,000 bus. or 33 per cent, compared with 10,578,000 bus. or 31 per cent in 1939, 9,194,000 bus. or 34 per cent in 1938. Country offerings of soy beans have shown no evidence of increasing. Stocks of beans in terminals, however, are being offered for sale, with processors not anxious buyers, as oil and meal prices have shown lower tendencies all week.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Enid, Okla., Jan. 8.—Beginning Christmas Day, rain and sleet, turning to snow was general in Oklahoma. Since that time we have had snowfall amounting to from five to eight inches over the whole state, with the resulting moisture figured at from 1½ to nearly 2 inches. Rain or snow is always welcome in Oklahoma at this time of the year but particularly at this time when the wheat was suffering from lack of

moisture. Some wheat had been germinated but in some sections, planting is still not finished. The result of this moisture on growing wheat will not be known until we have some growing weather, but comments are more favorable than otherwise. We have had reports of wheat being frozen out; other reports of wheat growing under the snow covering. It is anybody's guess.—E. R. Humphrey, Sec'y Pro Tem, Okla. Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 15.—Generous snows have fallen over Kansas beginning Dec. 23, followed by low temperatures, and for a period of three weeks the ground has been covered with from 6 to 12 inches of snow which is just now beginning to melt slowly. We definitely feel that this moisture in the form of snow has been of great benefit to all the wheat that was sprouted and alive. For that portion of the seeded acreage that had not sprouted, we have high hopes but believe that the weather developments following the melting of the snow will determine the status of that wheat. We think that with suitable weather there is a good possibility of that unsprouted wheat getting a start sufficiently early to make for some production. Certainly if proper favorable weather develops from now on, we could have had nothing better for the crop than these snows at this season of the year. The ground was almost without frost when these snows came and if it melts evenly and gradually it can penetrate the dry top soil sufficiently to be of great moisture benefit. Of course the moisture so far received has not made a wheat crop in Kansas but it can go far towards preventing blowing during February and perhaps March and if favorable weather should follow, it is our opinion that the prospect has changed from one of almost complete hopelessness to one of possible surprise.—H. L. Robinson, K. B. Latto.

### 1939 Corn Crop "Best in Years"

Harvest of the 1939 corn crop brought in grain of the best quality in many years. Of 10,377 carloads of corn inspected during December at 10 representative markets in important producing areas, 90 per cent graded No. 2 or better. Only 68 per cent of the 1938 crop corn inspected at markets in the same area graded as high.

The high quality of the 1939 crop is attributed by Federal grain supervisors to a favorable growing and harvest season and to the more general use of hybrid seed corn. Markets where the high average of quality in new crop receipts is reported as partly due to more extensive planting of hybrid seed, handle a large proportion of the total volume passing through terminal markets.

Some early marketed corn was a little high in moisture, but later marketed grain has been

low in both moisture and damage. This situation is reported by Federal grain supervisors as far east as Buffalo. At other eastern markets quality of the new corn is reported as up to the average of other recent years. In most areas exceptionally high test weights are recorded.

Commenting upon the new corn the Federal grain supervisor at Chicago said, "The only suggestion we have to offer for better handling of corn is for country elevator managers to exercise more care to prevent mixtures of oats and soybeans in their corn shipments. Many cars are graded down because of the admixture of these two grains, especially soybeans. The latter seems to be increasing each year as a troublesome grading factor."

### Robinson-Patman Act Cases

The Federal Trade Commission issued 32 complaints alleging violations of the Robinson-Patman Act during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, compared with 20 complaints in the preceding fiscal year.

During the year investigations of alleged violations were instituted in 173 cases, and 134 of these investigations were completed.

Since the Robinson-Patman Act was enacted on June 19, 1936, the Federal Trade Commission has instituted 689 investigations under its provisions and completed 478.

### U. S. Flaxseed Growers in Golden Chair

The U. S. flaxseed producer is sitting in the "golden chair." We hope that he remains there for a long time! All prospects of a reduction in the present flaxseed tariff (65c a bushel) have vanished, at least for another year. The relation of the prices of domestic flaxseed to prices of competitive grains is favorable to flaxseed, and Argentina has raised a crop below average in both quantity and quality.

Further, the AAA advises that it has no intention of raising the planting "goal" for Spring wheat because of impaired prospects in the Winter wheat belt. This should cause an increase in acreage in our Northwest next Spring. Also, Broomhall's agent writes from Argentina that farmers must give their land a rest from this crop as not only is the soil of the main linseed zone deteriorating, but the crop is turning out year after year to be of poorer quality.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

### Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Jan. 10		Jan. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	Jan. 23
	High	Low	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
<b>Wheat</b>															
Chicago .....	109 3/4	63 3/4	102	99 3/4	98 3/4	98 1/4	100 1/4	99 1/4	101	102 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	99 3/4	
Winnipeg* .....	92 1/2	54 3/4	87 3/4	86 1/4	85 3/4	86	87 1/4	86 3/4	87	87	86 3/4	86 3/4	86 3/4	86 3/4	
Kansas City .....	104 1/4	58 3/4	96	94 3/4	93 3/4	93 1/4	95 3/4	94	95 3/4	96 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 1/4	94 3/4	
Minneapolis .....	107	67	99 3/4	99 1/4	96 3/4	96 1/4	99	97 3/4	99 3/4	100 3/4	99 3/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	98 3/4	
Duluth, durum .....	99 1/4	61 1/4	91 3/4	89 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	90 1/4	89 1/4	90 1/4	91 3/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	90 3/4	
Milwaukee .....	109 1/2	64 1/4	102 3/4	99 3/4	98 3/4	98 1/4	100 3/4	99 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	99 3/4	
<b>Corn</b>															
Chicago .....	63 1/2	42	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	58 3/4	58	58 1/4	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 3/4	57 1/4	
Kansas City .....	58 3/4	42 3/4	56 3/4	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4	56 3/4	56	56 1/2	57	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	
Milwaukee .....	63 1/4	44 3/4	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	58 3/4	58	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4	
<b>Oats</b>															
Chicago .....	40 3/4	27 1/4	40 1/4	40	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	
Winnipeg* .....	45 3/4	27 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/4	40	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	40 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	
Minneapolis .....	37 3/4	27	37 1/4	37 1/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	
Milwaukee .....	40 3/4	28 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	
<b>Rye</b>															
Chicago .....	77 3/4	43 3/4	72 1/2	70 3/4	69 3/4	68 3/4	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/4	72	71 1/4	71 1/4	70 3/4	69	
Minneapolis .....	71 3/4	41 3/4	67 3/4	66	64 1/4	63 3/4	65 3/4	63 3/4	64 3/4	67	66 3/4	66 3/4	65 3/4	64 3/4	
Winnipeg* .....	82	40	77 3/4	77 3/4	77	76 3/4	78 1/2	78	78 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	78 3/4	77 3/4	
Duluth .....	74 3/4	66 1/2	70 3/4	68 3/4	67 3/4	66 3/4	67 3/4	66 1/2	67 1/2	70	69 3/4	69 3/4	68 3/4	67 3/4	
<b>Barley</b>															
Minneapolis .....	48	37 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 1/4	43	
Winnipeg* .....	54	33 3/4	52 1/2	52	52	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	52 3/4	
<b>Soybeans</b>															
Chicago .....	131 1/2	67	116 1/2	117	116 3/4	117	118	114 1/4	112	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 3/4	112 1/2	109 3/4	

\*To compare with U. S. prices take prevailing exchange rate of .88 on Canadian dollar.



## Soil Moisture and Wheat Yields

The familiar saying that wheat yields go up as soil moisture goes down is emphatically borne out in a study of the relation between yields of spring wheat and depth of soil moisture at seeding time in the Great Plains. The study covers a period of 30 years and was made by John S. Cole and O. R. Mathews of the Division of Dry Land Agriculture in the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Records of the depth of soil moisture at time of seeding and subsequent yields from plots at 15 field stations for the period 1907 to 1938, kept by the Division and cooperating State Experiment Stations, form the basis of the study. Years in which the crop was destroyed by hail or plant diseases were not included in the tabulations. However, if the accumulated records had been obtained at one station, they would total 261 years.

At each of the 15 stations 4 plots were used each year. Plot A was plowed in the spring and seeded to spring wheat each year. Plot B was plowed in the fall and seeded to spring wheat each year. Plots C and D were alternately fallowed and cropped to spring wheat, so that a crop was grown on fallowed land each year.

The primary purpose of the study was to find the relationship between depth of moist soil at time of seeding and yields. When the soil was wet to a depth of 1 foot or less at seeding time the average yield was 6.5 bushels per acre. When the soil was wet to a depth of 2 feet the average yield was 11.9. When soil moisture went down 3 feet or more the average yield was 18.2.

On the spring-plowed plots at the 15 stations the soil was moist 1 foot or less in 30 percent of the years under study. On the fall-plowed plots this condition existed in 35 percent of the years. On the fallowed plots only 5 percent of the years had 1 foot or less of moist soil.

Two feet of moisture was present 44 percent of the years on the A plots, 38 percent of the years on the B plots, and 21 percent of the years on the fallowed plots. Moisture to a depth of 3 feet or more, the amount that generally assures a good crop, was present in 26 percent of the years on the A plots, 27 percent of the years on the B plots, and 74 percent of the years on the fallowed plots.

The authors are careful to point out that lack of sufficient moisture at seeding time does not always mean a 6 bushel yield. In several of the years rain or snow after seeding the crop supplied the moisture necessary for a good crop. The records do show, however, that the farmer who seeds spring wheat on land that

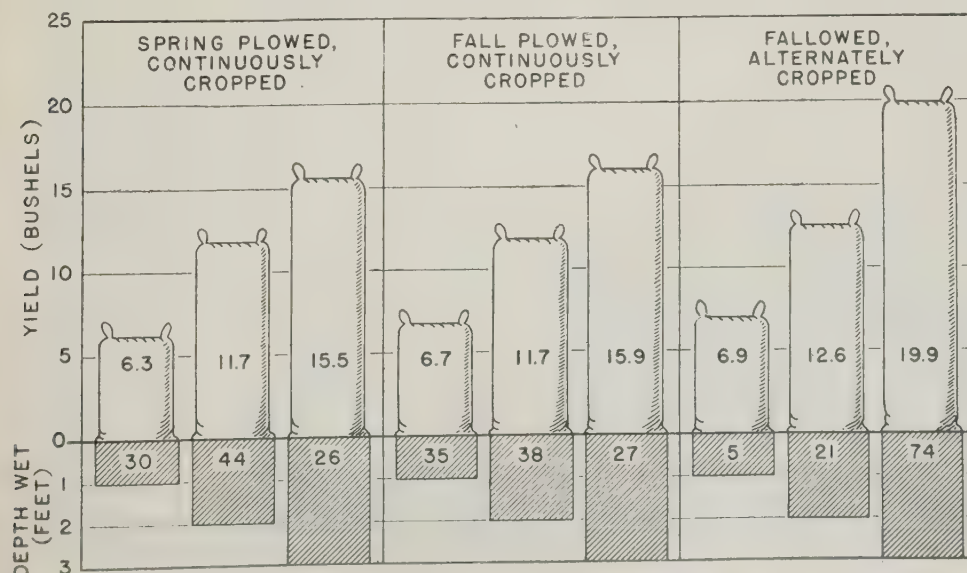
has only 1 foot or less of moist soil may expect over a period of years to harvest an average of only 6.5 bushels per acre. His chances of getting a yield of 15 bushels are less than 1 in 6.

The average yield of the one crop on fallowed land was 93 and 94 percent, respectively, of the averages of the sum of two successive crops on spring-plowed and on fall-plowed land. In considerably more than half of the comparisons the single crop on fallowed land exceeded the total of the two crops on continuously cropped land. The slight loss in total production is much more than offset by the lesser cost of growing and harvesting one crop instead of two.

## A Soybean Market Lesson

This year certain processors of soybeans have given us a fine example of the value of a market for contracts for future delivery of agricultural products. These gentlemen knew that there was the largest soybean crop in this country's experience with that plant. They expected low prices for the beans they would handle and for the bean oil meal they would sell to feed dealers. So early in the season their salesmen agreed to sell to feed dealers the oilmeal at what would now be low prices. Many, if not most of these sales, were not confirmed in writing. The processors did not cover their sales by purchase of contracts for future delivery on the open market as they might have done, thus insuring their ability to deliver the oilmeal that they had sold for future delivery at the prices they had agreed to take. Bean futures advanced from 65½¢ for December delivery to \$1.08 for December and May delivery and oilmeal prices naturally advanced also. Then the earlier agreements to supply feed dealers could be kept only at tremendous loss and consequently many of the verbal agreements were not kept.

All this left the feed dealers in an embarrassing position, for they had agreed to supply their customers soybean oilmeal at prices based on what they were to pay for it. Now the feed dealers must either disappoint their customers or must take losses they cannot afford. And farmers must pay more than they had agreed to pay for their protein feed. In any case, the ill will engendered by this failure to keep agreements, due to failure to insure future prices, is not wholesome for processors, dealers or farmers. And all of it might have been avoided by covering, hedging, insuring prices by the use of the market for contracts for future delivery where the wicked speculators often function to the advantage of other business men.—*The Pennsylvania Farmer*.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

St. Joseph, Mo.—St. Joseph grain receipts for 1939 were slightly more than 19,000,000 bus., with corn showing the decline which brought the all-grain total below an average handling. Sealing on farms and losses of grain to trucks were factors responsible for a lesser corn total.

Duluth, Minn.—A light movement of grain is coming out from the country and the local market shows this condition by the scanty grain offerings by commission houses and quiet trading. Cash premiums hold firm, with present demand. Railing out movement as yet small.—F. G. C.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 16—Barley stocks in California warehouses and mills on Jan. 1 were 415,840 tons larger by 13 per cent, or 48,141 tons, than the stocks held Jan. 1, 1939, and 42 per cent, or 123,463 tons, above the 5-year (1935-39) average for Jan. 1. Wheat stocks on Jan. 1 were 13 per cent less than the amount held in warehouses and mills a year ago, but 21 per cent, or 34,430 tons, under the 5-year average.—Geo. A. Scott, Sr. Agri. Statistician, in charge, California Co-op. Crop Reporting Service.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain received during the month of December with the comparative month of 1938 shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 4,774,969 (666,429); corn, 165,000 (454,750); oats, 26,400 (87,075); rye, 137,700 (—); barley, 806,774 (32,300); millfeed, tons (56); shipments, wheat, 3,668,000 (679,000); corn, 103,000 (327,000); rye, 172,000 (—); barley, 941,000 (15,000); soybeans, 860,000 (—); clover seed, 1,360 (1,158).—Dept. of Information & Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Winchester, Ind., Jan. 13.—Marketing of corn has kept up fairly well in the last two weeks. Farmers are selling in this part of the country, not storing with the government. Feeding operations are not so strong as it is pretty hard at the present price of hogs to figure very much more than 50¢ a bu. for your corn; taking the hazard of ownership, there is some hog disease thruout the country, not much cholera, but lung disease is spreading somewhat and large feeders are troubled about it, so that takes them out of the market buying corn.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 12—Canadian wheat in store for Jan. 12 was reported as 346,158,391 bus. compared with 348,183,288 bus. for the preceding week and 164,355,074 bus. Jan. 13, 1939. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the twenty-four weeks from Aug. 1, 1939, to Jan. 12, 1940, as compared with the same period in 1939 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1939: Manitoba 50,587,305 (40,359,277); Saskatchewan 203,370,166 (102,441,171); Alberta 110,962,678 (113,384,356) bus. For the twenty-four weeks ending Jan. 12, 1940, and the same period in 1939, 364,920,149 and 256,184,804 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Receipts and shipments of grain for the month of December compared with the corresponding month in 1938, shown in parentheses, in bushels, were: Receipts, wheat, 204,800 (523,200); corn, 432,000 (849,000); oats, 160,000 (548,000); rye, 4,500 (—); barley, — (7,000); kafir and milo, 3,000 (—); soybeans, 21,000 (—); shipments, wheat, 446,400 (675,200); corn, 213,000 (442,500); oats, 60,000 (220,000); kafir and milo, 4,500 (—); soybeans, 7,500 (—). Receipts and shipments of grain for 1939, with comparative figures for 1938 shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels, were as follows: Receipts, wheat 11,280,000 (10,545,600); corn, 3,501,000 (5,214,000); oats, 3,942,000 (4,520,000); rye, 31,500 (9,000); barley, 22,750 (43,750); kafir and milo, 16,500 (18,000); soybeans, 375,000 (none); shipments, wheat, 7,945,600 (10,262,400); corn, 2,083,500 (3,532,500); oats, 994,000 (1,172,000); rye, none (39,000); barley, 5,250 (38,500); kafir and milo, 13,500 (19,500); soybeans, 22,500 (none).—St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Low germinating power is reported for the 1939 timothy seed crop.



## Swift's New Soybean Plant at Des Moines

The rapid increase in Iowa's soya bean acreage, and the increasing use of soybean meal by western feeders as a protein concentrate for feeding livestock, is responsible for the new soybean processing plant of Swift & Co., just completed at Des Moines, Ia.

Soybean processing is not new to Swift & Co., who have been long associated with the edible vegetable oil industry as well as the meat packing industry. Among the far-flung Swift interests are more than 80 cotton gins, oil mills, and refineries developing the raw materials from which vegetable shortenings, cooking oils, and endless associated products and by-products are prepared for consumers.

Erection of the Des Moines plant marks the second advance of Swift & Co. into the soybean processing industry. The first step was the building of the company's modern plant at Champaign, Ill., in 1937. Soybean oil from both plants will be shipped to Swift's Chicago refineries for finishing into edible oil, and incorporation into the company's shortenings, salad oils, and other vegetable oil products.

Not the largest of soybean plants, but by no means a pigmy, is the Swift & Co. plant at Des Moines. The plant consists of a storage

elevator, an extraction plant, a meal grinding and sacking plant, and a warehouse on a large, landscaped site near the edge of the city.

The elevator has room for 455,000 bus. in a 23 ft. 7 inch by 39 ft. reinforced concrete headhouse 114 ft. 4 inches high, and 14 cylindrical, reinforced concrete tanks, each 24 ft. in diameter and 90 ft. high, with 6 interstice bins utilizing the space between the tanks.

Above the bin floor, the headhouse consists of a structural steel frame, covered with 24 gauge protected, corrugated sheet steel.

Bins in the headhouse, as well as the tanks and interstice bins, have concrete and steel hopped bottoms for quick drainage.

A Zeleny Thermometer System in the 14 cylindrical bins and 6 interstices provides storage security through scientific handling of the stored product. Regular or periodic readings definitely warn the operator of danger areas created in the bins from a variety of sources. Reading stations are provided every five feet down through the centers and temperatures are transmitted over multiple cables to a center reading room on the bin floor level outside the gallery wall. All tank cables passing up the side wall of the gallery are in conduit emerging

at a point just below the gallery cross members, from which are suspended multiple connecting cables to which the individual tank cables are spliced, neatly wrapped with tape and painted with insulating varnish. There is no electric current from power lines or battery required to operate this System, other than a light to illuminate the reading scale, and once installed the System, with reasonable attention, gives lifetime protection.

Soybeans are received at the headhouse by both rail and truck. A 31x52½ ft. structural steel trackshed covered with protected metal, adjoins the headhouse, and covers two tracks. Space outside the trackshed is reserved for a third track.

The outer track is a receiving track that has room for 11 cars. A double drum Ehrsam car puller pulls the cars on this track over a 100 ton Fairbanks track scale, then spots them one at a time over a single carload receiving pit where a Hutchinson grain door remover pushes grain doors free from the car door jams, and a Clark automatic power shovel makes short work of the unloading. Empty cars are shunted to an "empty" track, where a switch engine picks them up, and pushes them back over the track scale for tare weights.

The inside track is used for loading out beans that are sold for shipment to other



Swift & Co.'s New 455,000 Bus. Concrete Elevator at Des Moines, Iowa  
[See outside front cover.]



on it are reached with a flexible loading spout from the headhouse.

A 30 inch rubber covered conveyor belt carries beans thru a reinforced concrete tunnel under the tracks from the receiving pit to the boot of an elevating leg. The receiving leg has Calumet buckets which elevate 6,000 bus. per hour.

On the opposite side of the headhouse from the trackshed, is an attached 46x15 ft. truckload receiving shed of the same construction, except that its 14x12 ft. entrance and exit is closable by standard steel doors.

Trucks are unloaded into a 500 bu. grate covered, reinforced concrete receiving sink by means of a Stewart designed, motor operated, overhead truck dump that lifts the front end of a long truck platform in the driveway floor.

Beans received by truck are carried thru a conveyor tunnel by a 24 inch rubber covered conveyor belt to the boot of the truckload receiving leg. The truckload receiving leg has Calumet buckets traveling 600 ft. per minute to elevate 5,000 bus. per hour.

Spouting from either elevator head distributes beans to headhouse bins, or to a 30 inch rubber covered conveyor belt running thru a 2-pulley Ehrsam self-propelling tripper in the conveyor gallery over the tanks, which controls the distribution of beans into the storage tanks and interstice bins as desired.

In the conveyor tunnel under the tanks and interstice bins are two 24 inch rubber covered conveyor belts for transferring beans to boot of either leg for re-elevation.

A cleaner on the first floor of the workhouse receives beans from any of three workhouse bins above it, and drops cleaned beans into the boot of a leg at the rate of 1,800 bus. per hour.

High moisture beans are dried in a 500 bushel Randolph zig-zag oil-electric grain drier, which is housed in the headhouse. Above the drier is a garner bin for feeding high moisture beans into the drier. Below the drier is a cooler garner from which dried beans are spouted to the boot of either leg.

The oil-burning furnace for the drier is located in a specially constructed building outside the headhouse, where the temperature of heated air passed to the drier is controlled with a Randolph double automatic electrical control system. Fuel oil for the drier furnace is stored in two 10,000 gal. steel tanks buried outside the buildings.

The Day dust control system in elevator consists of a single exhaust fan unit located at the bin top level and operated by 50 hp. motor, discharging to Dual-Clone dust collector of No. 14 gauge galvanized steel which in turn spouts separated dust to a 14 gauge galvanized dust tank supported above the track shed. Besides providing suction to floor sweeps throughout the working areas, positive suction hoods are applied at the elevator leg boots, the draw-off spout connections in storage basement, the belt discharge and re-loader points of storage and receiving belts in basement, and to the belt loader in bin floor as well as to the top of each house and storage bin.

Passage of workmen about the headhouse is facilitated by a structural steel stairway and by a passenger elevator.

Like the meal grinding and bagging plant attached to its far end, the extraction plant adjacent to the workhouse is built of structural steel and protected corrugated sheet steel siding, and roofing. Its side walls have wide windows for light and ventilation. In this building is housed all of the machinery for cracking, drying, and expelling the oil from soybeans.

Beans spouted from the elevator headhouse into the extraction plant are weighed thru a Richardson automatic scale, then crushed by an Allis-Chalmers four-roll mill, properly dried by two batteries of two Anderson rotary steam driers, and delivered hot to four Anderson super-duo expellers.

The Anderson expeller screws, turned by 40 h.p. motors, will squeeze the oil from 600 to 700 bus. of soybeans each 24 hours, leaving

not more than 4% to 5% of oil in the cake. The expellers are fitted with variable feeders and triple steam jacketed tempering bins for rated steam pressure of 125 lbs.

Steam for drying the cracked soybeans, and for the expeller tempering bins, comes from a structural steel boiler plant adjacent to the extraction plant. In this structure is a horizontal tubular boiler with coal stoker.

Soybean oil pressed out of the cracked beans by the expellers is pumped to a vibrating screen for removal of foots, then passed thru a 30x30 inch 40-plate filter press, from which it is pumped to storage tanks, ready for shipment to the Swift refineries.

A bucket elevator collects the soybean cake from the expellers, and elevates it into an Anderson rotary cake cooler. Here the cake is cooled before it is elevated by a Redler conveyor to the cake storage tanks. Another Redler conveyor feeds cake from the cake tanks to a Blue Streak hammer mill, which grinds it into meal.

The hammer mill's meal collector is located at the top of the grinding and sacking plant. Below the meal collector is a 3-way diverting valve. The ground meal drops into a garner bin from which it passes thru a Richardson sacking scale and is bagged before being passed into the storage warehouse; or it is spouted from the meal collector direct into cars for bulk shipment; or it is spouted to a garner over a pelleting machine on the second floor.

A variety of plates facilitates the making of all sizes of soybean meal pellets. Pellets are dropped into a sacking bin from which they are passed thru a Richardson sacking scale.

The elevator legs, screw conveyors, and other conveying machinery thruout the plant were supplied by the Ehrsam Mfg. Co. The conveying machinery is operated by individual, enclosed, dust-proof motors thru silent and roller chain drives.

A complete signal system on a panel board in the extraction plant is wired to each motor, so that the operators can see at a glance whether any machine in the line of production has ceased to function and promptly investigate any mechanical failure. The entire plant is well lighted, and all machines, and conveyors are fitted with guards as a safety precaution for the workers.

A one-story, 28x36½ ft. brick office of modern design is provided a short distance from the plant and houses the office force, and company officials in charge of operating the plant. The four rooms of the office have Celotex acoustical ceilings and are kept comfortable with a combination heating and air conditioning plant. At the office is the 30 ton Howe truck scale over which truckloads of soybeans are weighed as received.

A. F. Leathers, formerly associated with Swift & Co.'s soybean processing plant at Champaign, Ill., is manager of the new plant. He conducted the western soybean meal market investigation that preceded and led to construction of the Des Moines plant. W. Hale Graham is superintendent of plant operation.

**Falling prices of hogs at the stockyards** are making the purchase of corn for feeding unprofitable. In 1938 100 lbs. of hogs would buy 13.2 bus. corn, in 1939 13.7 bus., but in January, 1940, only 9 bus. of No. 3 yellow. If the corn is fed the farmer realizes 50 to 55c per bushel for the corn, while if delivered to the government on a loan he obtains 57 cents, with the chance of more on an advance.

**Washington, D. C.**—Ocean going commercial vessels numbering 5,903 passed thru the Panama Canal during the fiscal year ended last June 30, to make its biggest year of traffic in more than a decade, reports Sec'y of War Woodring. Tolls totalled \$23,661,021, and cargoes 27,866,627 long tons, an increase of 2% over the preceding year. Net revenues, estimated at \$14,522,343, represented a 2.86% return to the U. S. on a capital investment of \$508,346,823.

## Functions and Value of Speculation

By B. W. SNOW, Chicago

The speculator performs an economic function that inures to the benefit of every actual handler of the grain during that long journey—to the farmer who grows the grain, the country or terminal elevator man who handles or stores it, the miller who grinds it, the exporter, the jobber, the baker and at the final end of the line the ultimate consumer.

Speculation is the sustaining base of the whole world distribution of grain. Instead of being, as the uninformed often imagine, an excrescence upon our marketing system, it is the very foundation upon which is builded the whole system of food distribution. Bear in mind that this movement from production to consumption involves both distance and time, and that, therefore, the speculator plays a double part. His money or his credit finances the movement over distance, and he bridges the element of time by assuming the risks of ownership between the date of original production and the date of final consumption. The speculator performs many services in the machinery of distribution, but his outstanding value to the market and thereby both to the producer and to the consumer is that of a risk bearer.

**THE RISK OF LOSS** thru price fluctuation is too great to be assumed by ordinary business, and so the speculator comes into the picture.

The speculator becomes a buyer or a seller of futures in grain because his study of the factors which should govern prices leads him to believe that the future trend of prices will be toward a higher or a lower level. If he is a buyer, he directly carries the load of cash grain which the producer markets. If he is a seller, he helps create the volume of trade necessary to permit of hedging sales or purchases without undue price fluctuation. In either case, he is a factor in stabilization of the market.

So far as available studies go, the full cost of hedging the wheat crop thru the futures market does not exceed, if it reaches, 1c a bushel and only a small part of this falls upon the farm price of wheat.

The speculator loses perhaps as frequently as he gains by his market transactions, but if he gains, the profit is his; equally, if he loses, the loss falls directly upon himself. In no manner do either speculative losses or profits come out of the producer of the wheat as part of the cost of marketing. The cost of speculation is primarily and directly carried by the speculator and not by the producers, and there is no way by which the speculator can pass a loss back to the producer.

**A BROAD OR SOLID MARKET** could not be maintained if only commercial or consumptive interests were represented in it. It would be too narrow to promptly absorb the harvest movement without unreasonable price concessions. The presence of the speculator is imperative. Elevators and millers are interested only in securing warehousing and merchandising profits regardless of market trends, while to the contrary the speculator is mainly interested in the trend of the market. These two groups of market interest, merchandising and speculative, are essential to the making of a broad and liquid market capable of absorbing all offerings of cash grain or of hedging sales without undue fluctuations by reason of more volume of offerings. The market must have volume in order that it may float the actual produce of the farm to the centers of population where it is to be consumed, without undue roughness in price experience.

**The corn grind** during December was 5,187,335 bus., against 6,150,347 bus. in December, 1938, as reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation.



# Agricultural Crazes

By DEAN W. MALOTT, Chancellor of University of Kansas, before Chicago Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants.

Agricultural crazes have swept the world since early times. One of the earliest crazes of record was the so-called "tulip craze" which swept Europe in 1630.

THE TULIP—a native of the Orient—had been brought to Europe and instantly became popular. At first, a moderate boom developed in the cultivation of the flower. Holland was the center of the tulip business and in a very short time the demand for bulbs became so great that an acute shortage developed. Everybody—not so much the growers, but the merchants, princes, and clergy—frantically bought bulbs at mounting prices.

At first the actual bulbs were physically delivered when bought, but soon a regular exchange business arose, whereby bulbs were bought and sold on paper much as speculators buy and sell stocks today without ever seeing the actual certificate. One variety, called the "Viceroy," sold for 2,500 guilders (\$1,000), a very large amount of money in those days. Another variety, the "Semper Augustus," sold for 4,600 guilders (\$1,850)—more than the price of a large fertile farm. People sold their properties and speculated in tulip bulbs.

Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Germans sent money to Holland in order to participate in this new way of amassing a fortune quickly. On all sides were men who had suddenly become rich and spent money accordingly. The country seemed to be enjoying an era of unprecedented prosperity—all due to the frenzied marking up of tulip bulb prices. This lasted not five days—nor five months—but nearly five years!

The boom ended by a few men becoming skeptical and cashing in. They were quickly followed by others and the crash came with a suddenness that characterizes the end of every speculative era. The result was bankruptcy on all sides, and a resultant period of business depression, poverty, and suffering.

The tulip bulb craze was the germ of speculative fever perfectly isolated. The tulips bulbs had virtually no present intrinsic or prospective value—the element of money or credit played no part—no tariff or other legislation had anything to do with this boom—no wars had brought it about or ended it—it was indeed a case of simon-pure speculation and panic.

THE MERINO SHEEP speculation was the first craze to disturb this country. As early as 1785, the South Carolina Agricultural Society was offering a premium for the first full-blooded merino animal that should be introduced into the state, and Massachusetts soon did likewise. Again, the New York Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts caused instructions to be printed for the attention of sea-captains sailing to foreign lands.

In 1807, a full-blooded merino lamb was valued at \$100; by 1810, rams of this quality reached \$1,500, and ewes sold for \$1,000. Then the sheep became more and more plentiful, and then were forebodings of collapse. Shortly after 1810 the price for a merino lamb dropped to \$12, and a farmer of New York State related his tribulations as follows:

"When first Merino's blessed our land  
Thro' many a patriotic land  
Methought I'd be a patriot too  
And buy a ram Merino true;  
One hundred eagles was the price  
I paid the shiners in a trice;  
I'll risk my fame and fortune, too,  
Quoth I, on what a ram can do,  
Scarce did my hobby 'gin to thrive,  
'Ere thousand Spanish rams arrive,  
And what I dreamed not of before,  
My ram turned out to be a bore."

And an observer shortly thereafter said, "Entire flocks of the finest merino sheep were devoted to the knife, for no other reason but that, contrary to the wish and expectation of the owner, they would persist in eating."

THE MULBERRY TREE MANIA, for the cultivation of the silk worm, came next. Bills were introduced into Congress for several sessions to give a subsidy for mulberry tree growing, and were only defeated after a severe fight in 1832. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Ohio, and Indiana passed laws extending financial aid to mulberry growers.

A then current issue of "The Farmer and Garden" said: "Have you made up your mind with regard to entering the mulberry culture? If you have not, let no consideration deter you from it longer than the coming spring. A few dollars laid out in mulberry seed and cuttings will lay the foundation of future independence. We wish the farmer in moderate circumstances to bear in mind that a single acre in mulberries will clothe and educate his children; and that five will enable him to live sumptuously and lay by enough in ten years to leave his family independent."

"The Farmers' Monthly Visitor" magazine in 1839 stated: "The mulberry fever, as it is called, is now happily raging, and the best results will flow from it. Many fortunes have been made and will be made in the business of growing trees for sale and the man must be very unfit for any dealings who can contrive to lose by it."

In 1837, some 320,000 trees were advertised for sale on one page of the "Silk Culturist," and 3,000,000 trees were growing at Flushing, Long Island. Daniel Webster set out 5,000 trees on his farm in Massachusetts. But the trees were grown for speculative sale, and not for the use of the silkworm. The silk industry failed to materialize. The decline in values was rapid. And not least sad was the case of the gentleman who, as the market was sagging in the East, shipped a cargo of young trees—heavily insured—by sea and river from New York to Indiana. The ocean vessel, to be sure, was notably unseaworthy, but by mischance of fate it survived the voyage and arrived in New Orleans! The trees were then perforce transhipped and conveyed up the river; but when at last they did reach Indiana, they could not be given away.

THE BERKSHIRE HOG MANIA next raged. Individual pigs were sold for \$50 to \$80 each; a sow, twenty months old, changed hands at \$150, and a top price of \$500 for a pair of animals is quoted. In-breeding resulted in fraud and deception, and brought a rapid decline in prices.

THE BROOMCORN CRAZE came around 1840, for the manufacture of brooms and brushes; the Rohan potato, of which 12 pounds of seed was said to yield 525 pounds of product. As one writer stated, "Each Rohan was as big as a Bible, and could be cut into twenty pieces, and each piece would plant a hill, and every hill would yield a bushel. Speculation was good, but production itself proved highly unsatisfactory."

HEN FEVER—Then in 1850 came the celebrated "hen fever," to afflict the country for a full five years. The hen fever broke out in the sedate city of Boston, where in 1849, an Exhibit of Fancy Poultry took place at the Public Garden, Boston. A Society for the Improvement of Domestic Poultry was organized at the State House, and everyone—doctors, lawyers, fanciers and humbugs—went into the business. Twenty thousand people flocked to exhibits to see the monstrous spectacle of 12,000 birds on exhibition.

New importations were received from the Orient—Cochin-Chinas and Shanghais. A Mr. Burnham of Boston obtained much publicity

by sending a crate of the fowl to Queen Victoria.

Monstrous stories of sudden wealth flooded the daily press. Cochin-Chinas, Shanghais, Chiltagongs, Dorkings, Spanish, Boobies, and others, in their various colors and types, were jumbled into one mad speculation. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and the Governor of Massachusetts were raising poultry—and no mania exceeded in ridiculousness, or surpassed in the number of its victims, this inexplicable humbug, the "hen fever."

It is interesting to note that these manias which swept the country were not largely participated in by farmers, but by those to whom farming was a little understood occupation for which most of them were ill-adapted.

SPECULATION goes on today, but as a part of the modern mechanism of the commodities exchanges. Futures transactions are carried on in various cities of the country in nearly two dozen raw materials—notably in wheat and in cotton.

There has been much misunderstanding about speculation. Periodically, when prices go up or when they go down, the United States investigates some phase or other of the marketing of the nation's chief agricultural products. Hearings are held for the interrogation of government experts, merchants and dealers, and agricultural producers; the questions are directed in many instances toward the effect of the organized exchanges and futures operations on the prices of those agricultural products which go to market thru such central exchanges. It is evident from the questions that many senators eye futures transactions with more than casual suspicion, while representative producers feel certain that these exchanges are organizations for the manipulation of prices to the disadvantage of farmers.

THESE HEARINGS RELY UPON OPINIONS rather than upon interpretation of factual data—and, indeed, too often upon opinions from persons giving evidence of emotional bias with little attempt at judicial analysis. Thousands of pages of testimony result from these hearings. No reliable light, however, is thrown on the question of whether these futures markets actually affect the prices of their commodities; and I could quote many examples from the hearings showing reliance on opinion only.

The members of the organized exchanges are vehement in their claims that these markets provide a more efficient, less costly means of marketing, and that therefore the farmers receive higher prices than would otherwise be possible. Here again, however, no factual data are presented to substantiate the claims or to evaluate the extent of the savings.

Then there is a third body of opinion, less vocal and less emphatic, represented by the dinner-table conversation of the average citizen, occasionally echoed by feature writers and popular speakers. These people tend to berate the speculator, the buyer and seller of futures contracts, as a business parasite, having a large measure of responsibility for the high prices which the consumer pays for his food and clothing. They point out and attempt to cloak with clandestine mischief the fact that trading in wheat futures and in cotton futures is each year many times over the volume of production of these commodities. Facts and their analysis, however, play no part in public discussion or in the formation of the public's opinions, and the very human indulgence in finding a scapegoat is probably in large measure responsible for the sentiments of this group.

Because of this lack of information, therefore, I started two years ago to obtain some factual information on the subject to try to find a factual answer to the question:

*Does futures trading cause a dislocation of agricultural price trends, not found in the prices of commodities for which futures contracts are unavailable? It is really another way of asking whether or not organized speculation exerts a significant influence on agricultural prices,*



because speculation is a significant factor in the volume of transactions on the organized futures exchanges.

This study has just been completed. It required many thousands of computations in comparing prices of wheat and cotton and corn, with the prices of such products as beef, and rice, and butter, and wool, and peanuts. There were, as is usual in such projects, much time consumed in following up possible ideas which lead nowhere, many difficulties in getting comparable figures and situations.

The results, however, were both specific and conclusive. Month-by-month comparisons of market prices for wheat, cotton and corn with market prices for beef, butter, rice, wool and peanuts, showed, on a monthly basis, the same general rate and extent of price change for products sold on futures markets as for commodities not so sold. Hence speculative activity was not forcing these prices out of line, month by month, as compared with other prices.

It then remained to ascertain whether or not the prices paid to farmers were behaving differently in the so-called futures products. Was speculation, in other words, affecting the price deviations to the farmers themselves? Computations were made to compare the price paid to farmers with the price on the central markets for each commodity separately. It was found that the prices to the farmer followed in extent and duration of movement the market prices of each product and that there was no statistical evidence whatever that the futures markets were affecting the prices paid to farmers.

A further check was made. If it can be maintained that speculation on the futures markets affects prices, then it would seem to follow that great activity in futures trading, with a large volume of purchases and sales of futures contracts, would be reflected in price changes as a result of this activity. But there was no correlation at all between price changes and the volume of futures contract transactions.

The explanation for this situation seems reasonable. While people are prone to consider that wheat, for example, is practically the same commodity as a futures contract for wheat, as a matter of fact they are essentially two separate commodities. Cash wheat is a commodity used in the manufacture of flour and feeds. Futures contracts are used for speculation and hedging. Its hedging uses are sufficiently tied into the uses for cash wheat so that a general similarity of price levels seems to prevail. But the supply and demand factors for wheat futures may differ somewhat from the supply and demand influences for wheat, or for any particular grade of it. It is this essential difference between cash wheat and the wheat futures contract that explains the lack of relationship between the volume of futures transactions and the price fluctuations for the cash commodity.

It has thus been indicated that raw materials going to market by private negotiation, thru auction markets, and thru the great central exchanges with their complex futures markets, still follow a consistent pattern of price trends month by month with little divergence except from explainable supply and demand causes for the specific commodity. This fact suggests that regardless of the methods of marketing used for the various raw materials, the pricing mechanisms are developed in each case accurately and speedily to record the equilibrium between supply and demand. Let us take, for example, the wool market on Summer Street in Boston. There, buyers go in and out of the wool dealers' lofts inspecting samples and negotiating, by a personal "dickering" process, as to price. In the stockyards, buyers go from pen to pen, inners' lofts inspecting samples and negotiating, by price. At the rice auctions of the South, samples are inspected, market news and views exchanged, and prices are arrived at by competitive sealed bids.

IN THE GRAIN PITS of the Chicago Board of Trade a fiercely competitive auction goes on in the purchase and sale of grain futures, while at near-by cash grain tables samples are inspected and purchases and sales transacted

much as in the case of beef or wool, except that in the case of grain, prices are usually quoted for the cash grain on the basis of points over or under the price of a futures contract.

Grain prices, and grain futures prices, are established as the result of consideration by buyers and sellers of the same sort of supply and demand factors as would influence the course of prices for wool on Summer Street. Similarly, cotton is bought and sold over the country by private treaty, but it is customary to express the price in points on or off the price of a cotton futures contract. Here again both the futures contract and the spot cotton are priced at the point where buyer and seller agree. In the case of cotton this agreement must take into account the grade, quality, and character of the cotton, its plentifulness, its availability, the extent of substitution, world cotton conditions, and a myriad of other details, all of which enter into the marketing "feel" almost intuitively possessed by a good cotton merchant.

Hence there seems little to fear in this modern day from speculation or fevers of an agricultural sort. Today speculation is conducted under rigid rules of conduct, by the exchanges themselves, and there is also superimposed a rigid government control. The speculative manias of a previous day have gone and in their place is a new order—of control, of stability, of research for facts which promises little likelihood of return for the agricultural crazes of the past century.

The shortage of rainfall in the United States near the close of the year aggregated billions of tons of water, according to the U. S. Weather Bureau. In Kansas alone the shortage amounted to 490 tons of water per acre, according to the Weather Bureau compilations, which showed precipitation records for that state of 1.75 inches thru the fall months, compared with a normal of 6.09.

### Demand for Steely Barley

About the most unusual condition in the history of barley production was brought about this fall when distilleries began purchasing steely barley for use in making whiskey. Early in December buyers were actually paying more for this type of barley than they were for malting barley, which has previously commanded a sought-after premium.

This market situation is not expected to last and undoubtedly the premium ordinarily paid on malting barley in the past will again prevail in connection with the type of barley preferred by the trade.

### Grain Elevator Expands Feed Business

Expanding into the manufacture of feeds to be distributed at retail and at wholesale, the A. & O. Grain Co., at Argenta, Ill., has built a modern feed mill.

The feed mill adjoins the elevator. Most of its machinery uses the same power plant. Nucleus of the building is an old flour mill that Manager M. C. Cooper moved from its original foundation to a new foundation adjoining the elevator. This building was expanded into a 20x36 ft. frame, iron-clad structure, three stories high, and joined to it was a frame, iron-clad three-story warehouse, 18 ft. wide and 50 ft. long.

Machinery in the new feed mill includes a hammer mill, a corn cracker and grader, a California pellet machine, 1½ ton vertical feed mixer, a small, 300-lb. horizontal batch mixer for making mineral feeds, a vertical sack elevator, an electric bag sewing machine, and a Fairbanks' dial scale with 100 bu. steel hopper.

Except for the sack lifter, the horizontal mixer and the sewing machine, all this machinery takes its power from a line shaft run by an 80 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse, 3-cylinder, diesel engine, which is housed in an adjacent, brick, engine house. The engine runs the machinery in the company's 40,000 bu. grain elevator as well as the feed mill machinery.

Grinding bins in the feed mill receive grain thru a spout from the elevator. Thus the elevator's driveway, with its pneumatic truck lift, and the elevator's legs are used to receive loads for custom grinding, and transfer grain to the grinding bins.

A canopy covers a loading dock at one side of the mill building.

Not much custom grinding is done. Mill man Charles Warnung concentrates on manufacture of "A. & O." brand poultry, hog, and dairy feeds, and high protein supplements for mixing with farm grains. The plant has capacity to make 15 tons daily. In addition it manufactures hog mineral mixtures, and in-between times the mill man services poultry flocks in the community.

A third of the mill's capacity is taken up by one customer, the Camp Creek Duck Farms, at Monticello, Ill. This huge enterprise uses five tons of feed daily, all compounded at the A. & O. Grain Co.'s feed mill in accord with special formulas and from ingredients supplied by the duck farm's management.



Feed Mill and Elevator of A. & O. Grain Co., at Argenta, Ill.



## Indemnity Payments Exceed Crop Insurance Premiums

In the 1939 "Report of the Sec'y of Agriculture," the progress of wheat crop insurance under the administration of the Federal Crop Insurance Corp., is reported upon as follows:

Policies issued represented coverage of approximately 7½ million acres as of June 30, 1939, on some of which only part interest in the crop was insured, as only the landlord's or only the tenant's interest may have been insured. Growers in the aggregate were assured the equivalent income of a minimum production of 63 million bushels. For this protection, growers paid the equivalent of 6,769,120 bushels of wheat in premium. Policies were in force in 1,300 counties of 30 States.

The fact that 305,000 growers applied indicates that there is a widespread demand for crop insurance. The widespread participation in the 1939 program resulted in a demonstration of the practicability of crop insurance on a nation-wide basis. Some insurance was written in practically every community in which wheat is an important crop.

It was the policy of the Corporation to locate its reserves with the best possible relationship to the areas in which the indemnities would be paid. This was limited by the difficulty of obtaining supplies of wheat and adequate storage at country points. In accordance with this policy, wheat supplies of the reserve were stored at 44 points in 10 states, under a standard storage agreement which provided for storage rates at one-thirtieth of a cent per day per bushel for the first 6 months of each year followed by 6 months' free storage.

Approximately one out of four growers who insured their 1939 wheat production was entitled to indemnity as a result of crop loss. This ratio of losses is believed to be reasonably in line with normal expectations for a year in which the yield of the insured crop was approximately 10 per cent below the average yield of the base period. Losses were particularly extensive and severe in five Great Plains states where the greatest acreage was insured—Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota—where the 1939 yield was 13.5 per cent below the base period average. Policies in these five states represented 37 per cent of the national insured acreage, and losses on this acreage resulted in 59 per cent of the total number of indemnities and 73 per cent of the total bushels of indemnities.

Adjustment of 1939 crop losses was practically completed by November. The Corporation had paid indemnities totaling approximately 7,687,656 bushels on 42,420 claims submitted by insured growers, and was in the process of settling claims involving an additional 1,774,074 bushels, bringing total indemnity obligations to 9,461,730 bushels.

The wheat reserve accumulated from premium payments provided wheat for payment of 6,769,120 bushels of indemnities. As of Oct. 31 capital funds, provided for the purpose of balancing the reserve in years that indemnities exceed premium payments, had been used to pay indemnities representing 2,692,010 bushels, representing an expenditure of approximately \$1,430,000.

In normal operation of the program, the position of the reserve will fluctuate from year to year, depending on crop conditions, but over a period that is representative of the base period, premiums paid by growers should approximately balance with indemnities they receive. However, there is evidence that in some counties the level of insurance was too high. This has pointed to the need for an automatic control which has been incorporated in the 1940 program. Under this method, if the aggregate of individual insured yields and premium rates is out of line with the county actuarial

data, a factor is applied to adjust them to the proper level.

Basing yields and premium rates on the past history of the farm does not take into account improvements in methods of farming in some areas, such as irrigation and summer fallow. These improved practices have in many cases been found to increase the average yield and to decrease the amount of risk involved. In order to give due weight to the use of special practices, the insurance program has adopted a special practice procedure under which the effect of certain improved methods may be measured and given due weight in determining insurable yields and premium rates for farms on which such practices are used.

From the sign-up now in progress, it appears that the number of growers participating in the 1940 program will represent an increase of 100 to 200 per cent over the enrollment in 1939.

The background of wheat crop insurance and its legislative history clearly implies that this program is to be regarded as a possible forerunner of similar programs for other crops.

## Steel Tanks Make Good Storage

The country grain trade, long familiar with galvanized steel sheets as fire protective covering for cribbed and studded wood elevators, has frequently ventured into erection of cylindrical steel storage tanks for holding grain.

Steel tanks, properly designed, braced and erected, serve excellently for grain storage. Illustrated herewith is an installation of six bolted steel tanks that have given six years of satisfactory service to the W. B. Johnston Grain Co. at Alva, Okla., and have required no attention since they were erected, according to the company's manager, Claude Nichols.

Four of these tanks are 15 ft. 7 inches in diameter and hold 7,600 bus each; two are 11 ft. 10½ inches in diameter and hold 4,300 bus each. All are 49 ft. high, set on a reinforced concrete foundation with a hopper bottom under each tank. In the foundation is a conveyor tunnel 16 ft. deep, housing a belt conveyor for taking grain from the tanks back to the leg boot in the elevator. The bins are filled thru

the top by a 10 inch screw conveyor. Each bin is ventilated.

These six Columbian bolted steel tanks added 39,000 bus storage space to give the W. B. Johnston Grain Co. a total of 85,000 bus storage at Alva.

## Washington News

**Corn** held as collateral by the C.C.C. Dec. 31 was 191,439,000 bus., a decrease from 212,616,000 Dec. 15.

**To make payments** on corn and cotton due farmers a transfer of \$11,000,000 from current year appropriations has been recommended by the president.

**The Jones bill** amending the A. A. Act to permit the Tariff Commission to establish import quotas passed the Senate Jan. 18 and awaits the president's signature.

**The A.A.A.** Jan. 19 announced resumption of the subsidy on Pacific coast wheat to the Philippines and on wheat and flour to Hong Kong and China. It had been suspended Jan. 3.

**The C.C.C.** gave notice Jan. 19 that farmers having 1938 wheat under government loans must pay their obligations or surrender the grain when the loans expire Mar. 31. These loans aggregate only 3,500,000 bus. The 1939 loans mature Apr. 30 and there is no present intention of extension.

**An increase** from \$24,000 to \$74,000 in the appropriation for insect study at Manhattan, Kan., was requested of a sub-com'ite of the House com'ite on appropriations, by Herman Fakler, vice pres. of the Millers National Federation, who presented a detailed statement on the necessity of combating infestation of grain and grain products.

**Senator George** (D., Ga.) told his colleagues Jan. 18 that the cotton export subsidy program of Sec'y Wallace was a "wholly useless" expenditure of nearly \$40,000,000. He said American cotton exports would "have increased anyway because of the war in Europe. We well might have used this \$40,000,000 for domestic benefits instead of giving it to foreigners to buy American cotton at less than the cost of production."



Six steel tanks provide 39,000 bus. extra storage for W. B. Johnston Grain Co., at Alva, Okla.



## Test Weight Indicator Is Self-Balancing

George A. Klingenberg, who heads and operates the Klingenberg elevator at Concordia, Mo., is an inventive genius. In the odd moments when his head is not kept busy with buying and shipping local grain, or grinding and mixing feeds, he occupies himself with devising handy conveniences for use around the elevator or the home.

In the back part of his elevator is a workshop, with electrically operated tools, and a wide variety of hand tools with which he follows his hobby, a hobby that frequently rolls in a few extra dollars to pay for spare time that would otherwise be lost.

Among the Klingenberg devices is a self-balancing test weight indicator, consisting of a slightly angled arm pivoted on a roller skate bearing, and having an affixed indicator. When a test bucket full of wheat is stroked off and hung on one end of the arm, it counter-balances weights on the other end of the arm in a relationship that causes the indicator hand to point to the correct weight per bushel as shown on a large scale behind the indicator. There is no shifting of a pee on a floppy hand balance as in the customary method of finding the test weight per bushel. The test weight is indicated on a large scale that the farmer as well as Mr. Klingenberg can easily read.

Having the balance and indicator in the elevator driveway cultivates the confidence of

farmers in Mr. Klingenberg's test weight readings. It is like having a scale beam that can be read from both sides.

The angle of the self-balancing beam is the secret of its automatic indicating feature, says Mr. Klingenberg. A straight beam would not shift weight to make operation of the indicator hand automatic.

In the long list of clever Klingenberg devices are rat traps, mouse traps, and fly traps that require no attention other than occasional baiting and frequent dumping of the dead bodies.

Among the newest of the Klingenberg devices is a handsome Christmas star, with blinking lights of various colors which follow no pattern.

Corn held on farms totalled 1,930,814,999 bus. on Jan 1, the largest amount of any year since 1927.

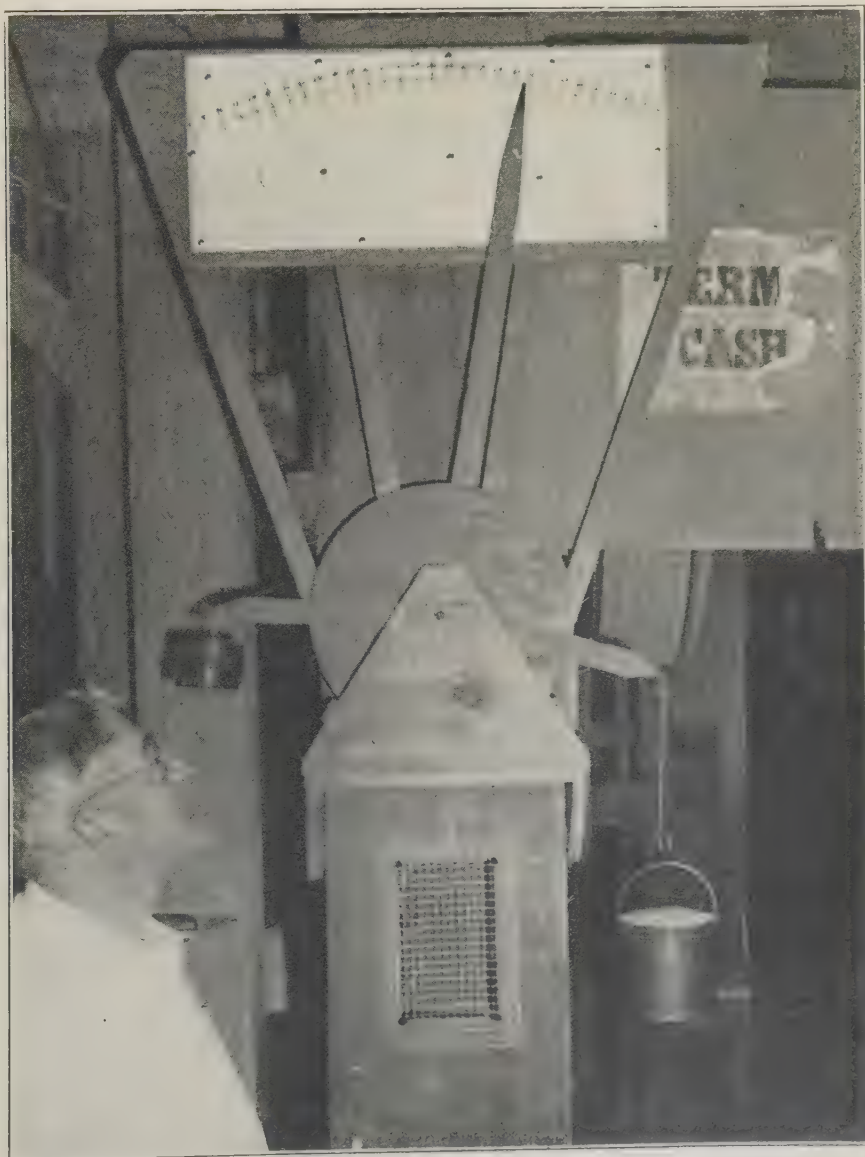
## Grain Dealer's Dog Is Honest

Even a dog belonging to a grain dealer is honest, according to the Des Moines (Iowa) Register.

Major, a dog owned by Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Benson, Randall, Ia., returned a purse lost by Virgil Teigland, leaving it in the driveway of the Teigland home.

The dog was never known to go to the Teigland home before. "Walter Benson is manager of the Farmers Elevator at Randall."

Not only did this observing dog return the unopened purse to the rightful owner, but he accepted no reward.



Test-weight-per-bushel indicator in George A. Klingenberg's Elevator at Concordia, Mo., being demonstrated by Mr. Klingenberg

## Cipher Codes

**Universal Grain Code:** Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

**Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code:** Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

**Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades,** 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, 4½x6½ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

**Millers Telegraphic Cipher:** (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, 3½x6½ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

**Cross Telegraphic Cipher:** 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.:** Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. (English.) Price, \$20.00.

**Bentley's Complete Phrase Code:** Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

**Peerless Grain Code for International grain and feed trades.** 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

## Scale Tickets for SEALED CORN

(Triplicating)

A triplicating form suitable for use in recording receipts of CCC corn.

Spaces provided to show grade, dockage, and storage ticket or bin numbers, as well as the customary spaces for gross, tare, and net weights, bushels and pounds, price, amount, check number, and firm name and station.

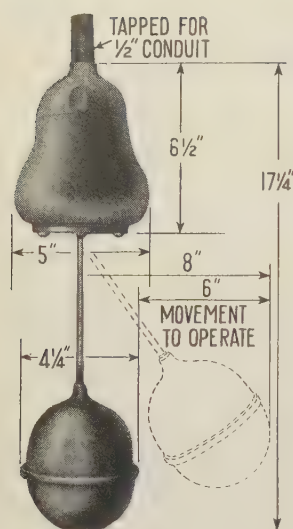
Use of a triplicating form on sealed grain provides copies for both the CCC and the producer, retaining a tissue record in the book for the receiving elevator. This form includes five sheets of dual faced carbon in a 7½x12 inch book.

Order Form 19GT (Triplicating). Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Price \$1.55, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals  
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago





Conveyor starting and stopping switch for bulk bins. Diagram explains method of operation of Tellevel

## Mercury Switch Maintains Grain Level in Bins

Designed to be dust-tight and explosion-proof is the new Tellevel, which operates automatically to start and stop conveyors feeding bulk materials into bins or hoppers, thus maintaining a constant level of material in a bin. Operation of the Tellevel is automatic, but a change in the wiring will cause the instrument to keep the flow of material stopped or continuous until a control switch is thrown.

The new Tellevel consists of a multiple electrode sealed mercury switch so mounted that tipping it in any direction will break the electric current. Housing for the switch and electric wiring is a polished aluminum bell.

The mercury switch is mounted in a fiber holder, screwed to the top of the tipping rod. The tipping rod is pivoted in a rubber diaphragm at the bottom of the switch housing bell. The bell housing is supported on the end of a half-inch conduit pipe.

The Tellevel, installed at a predetermined material level in a bin, is operated by the pressure of material against a ball on the lower end of the tipping rod. Such pressure moves the tipping rod out of its normal perpendicular position, causing the mercury switch to break the flow of electric current

and stop conveyors connected thereto, which stops the flow of materials into the bin.

Information on this device can be had by writing the manufacturer, the Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co.

A bushel of grain is 2,150.42 cubic inches in the United States; and 2,219.36 cu. inches in Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Test weights of grain in Canada are based on the Imperial bushel, which has 68.94 more cubic inches than the United States Winchester bushel.

## Hydraulic Lift for Dumping Trucks

The truck dump illustrated in the engraving herewith is of the hydraulic type, oil or air being pumped into the casing underground, which is rigidly installed in concrete.

As the bolster under the rising platform describes an arc of a circle the shifting of the plunger in relation to the platform is taken care of by the connecting linkage.

In 30 seconds it elevates a truck to dumping position, and handles 27,000 pounds easily and quickly. Additional information will be supplied Journal readers on application to the Rotary Lift Co.



A New Hydraulic Truck Lift

## From Abroad

A Swedish ship with 300,000 bus. of Argentine corn was reported sunk Jan. 20 in the North Sea.

Premier Mussolini predicted Jan. 21 that Italy's 1940 wheat crop would be nearly sufficient for domestic needs, as in the past three years.

Great Britain and other European countries are said to have purchased the first week of the new year more than 100,000,000 bus. of wheat, corn, oats and rye.

Norway announced Jan. 20 an agreement with the R.F.C. for a loan of \$10,000,000 at 4 per cent interest for the purchase of United States agricultural products.

South Africa has prohibited exports of corn until the end of March, due to the poor prospects for a new crop. Drouth has delayed germination of planted corn and curtailed acreage, and the drouth continues.

Halifax, N. S.—The vitamin D content of swordfish liver oil has turned the sale of swordfish livers into a major industry for Nova Scotia fishermen. Sales in 1939 amounted to 37,000 lbs., or nine times those of the preceding year.

The captain of the 11,000-ton Danish liner Canada states that altho the ship was damaged by a mine it might have made port had not the plates burst from swelling of the 8,000 ton cargo of soybeans when water entered. The ship sank off the English coast.

One assumption that has been made regarding the purchase from Australia is that the amount purchased represents the actual amount of wheat that the Australian Government has estimated cannot be disposed of elsewhere. The British Government has bought these stocks but does not plan on moving them at the present time.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago Jan. 9 reversed an order by the N.L.R.B. that the Inland Steel Co. recognize a C.I.O. union, stating, "This case illustrates the danger of placing in a single agency the multiple duties of prosecutor, judge and executioner."

## Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

Use of Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon gives a complete record and at the same time, a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches. 250 leaves with 5 sheets of carbon.

Each ticket has spaces for following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19GT Duplicating. Price \$1.20 plus postage.

Triplicating is the same form as 19GT described above with 125 sheets strong white tissue for buyer, bound in between the original tickets for hauler and the duplicate for headquarters so as to make three copies with one writing. Five sheets dual faced carbon, 375 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARIZONA

Fort Defiance, Ariz.—A new flour mill has been opened at Round Rock, to serve the Lukachukai, Black Mountain, Lower Rock Point and Ganado sections of the Navajo reservation. The mill, with a daily capacity of 15 bbls., was financed thru a loan of \$7,500 approved by the tribal council.

## CALIFORNIA

Escondido, Cal.—Benson Howell has taken a place in the firm of the Howell Feed Co., in which his father and Dean E. Howell are associates. The company's mill and storage plant is located on West Grand, with the principal retail business on North Broadway.

Sacramento, Cal.—The directors and Pres. J. E. Claypool of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n are choosing the best dates for the coming 16th annual convention and appointing a com'tee. It will be held in Los Angeles around the middle week-ends in April.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y.

## CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The North-West Grain Dealers Ass'n has changed its name to the North-West Line Elvtrs. Ass'n, G. W. P. Heffelfinger, president, has announced.

Toronto, Ont.—The grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade held its annual meeting Jan. 12 when it was considered advisable to reduce the membership of the executive com'tee to six of which R. C. Pratt, grain and flour broker, Toronto, was elected chairman. This is a group whose work facilitates the smooth operation of grain trading here. Questions relating to railway services receive much attention.

Fort William, Ont.—The board of conciliation investigating difficulties between employees and employers of a number of terminal grain elevators here and at Port Arthur held closed session in Winnipeg early this month, Chief Justice W. F. A. Turgeon of Saskatchewan presiding as chairman. It was not suggested as to when a decision would be reached. The questions of wages and of the union being the sole bargaining agency are points at issue.

Winnipeg, Man.—The controlling interest in the Winnipeg company of Hallet Carey Swart, Ltd., formerly owned by Hallet & Carey Co., Minneapolis, has been acquired by K. A. Powell and C. E. Eggleston, who have been associated with the Winnipeg office for many years. Mr. Powell has been made president of the new company and Mr. Eggleston vice-pres., and C. A. Stewart is sec'y-treas. The name of Hallet Carey Swart, Ltd., will be retained and Mr. Powell announced there will be no change in policy or operation of the of the company.

## COLORADO

Craig, Colo.—Thieves broke into the Craig Farmers' mill recently, forcing entrance thru a rear door, and escaped with \$52, taken from the safe.

Sterling, Colo.—Colorado Grain & Bean Co. has its new mixing plant and warehouse near completion, and, it is expected, will be ready for operation by the end of January. The new plant, on the site of the mill and warehouse of the company that was destroyed by fire in October, 1937, was built when the company was notified it would have to vacate the buildings it occupied, owned by the Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co., who needed them for the storage of beans. The new plant and warehouse structure measures 20x60 ft., two stories high, and is of frame, covered with corrugated iron. The office building, 20x42 ft., constructed of cinder blocks, has been completed and is in

use. In the new plant is being installed feed grinders and mixing machinery, including a 2,500-lb. batch mixer, a 9x18-in. roller mill for cracked corn, a 2,000-bu. capacity grain cleaner, a large capacity barley roller, and seed cleaners.

## ILLINOIS

Cedar Point, Ill.—Herman Weide, 71, grain elevator operator, died recently.

Carpenter, Ill.—William F. Backs, operator of the W. F. Backs elevator, died Dec. 27.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Ill.—Trucks licensed by the State of Illinois during 1939 numbered 232,888 against 222,582 in 1938.

Calvin, Ill.—A trailer broke loose and ran into and slightly damaged the office of E. H. Morris recently.

Kirksville, Ill.—The Kirksville Grain Co., whose elevator burned several months ago, is being liquidated.

Thomas (Alvin p. o.), Ill.—Loy Kiser is in charge of the Ura Seeger elevator and has moved his family here.

New Windsor, Ill.—The Rivoli Grain Co. recently declared a dividend of 25 per cent. Louis P. Kness is manager of the elevator.

Carthage, Ill.—Fire destroyed the downtown store of the Davis Cleaver Co., hatchery and feed concern of which W. C. Dodds is manager. Officials of the company stated the store probably will be rebuilt.

Olney, Ill.—About forty feed dealers in southern Illinois held a meeting here recently, the meeting being concluded with a banquet. Dr. Silvert Erickson, of St. Charles, Ia., was the principal speaker.—W. B. C.

Stanford, Ill.—The Stanford Grain Co. held its annual all-day meeting Jan. 20 when an excellent program of entertainment followed a community basket dinner. F. F. McNaughton, publisher, well known as a lecturer and humorist, gave a talk and presented, also, pictures in technicolor.

Woodhull, Ill.—The Woodhull Grain Elvtr. Co. appointed W. E. Shelter, Harry White and T. H. McConnell as a com'tee to arrange for a banquet in February. A dividend to stockholders was declared at the recent meeting of directors of the company and George Bloomberg was rehired as manager of the elevator.

Philadelphia, Ill.—Said to be the largest tank farm in Illinois is the group of 93 steel storage bins of the A.A.A. that hold 187,000 bus. of corn for the Commodity Credit Corp. on land of the Philadelphia Farmers Co-operative Co., operated by Seth F. McClintick. Most of the bins are of 2,000 bus. capacity, loaded with from 2,000 to 2,300 bus. of corn, but 25 of them are of smaller sizes and hold from 1,600 to 1,700 bus.

Springfield, Ill.—A bill has been prepared by the Illinois Sheet Metal Contractors Ass'n for introduction in the legislature prohibiting anyone but a licensed contractor from making even minor repairs such as firepot changes, re-cementing, smoke pipe changes, or to put his hand on a warm air furnace or an air conditioning system. The 5-man board administering the law is to consist of four contractors and an engineer from the University of Illinois.

Peoria, Ill.—The East Peoria Elvtr. Co. has filed suit in circuit court seeking to enjoin County Clerk Soltermann from extending taxes against the company and County Collector William Scheidekat from collecting them. The 1939 board of review extended a valuation of \$120,000 on personal property against the company, but the company contends that none of the grain or other personal property in the elevator belonged to the company, but was the property of others and simply held by the plaintiffs as warehouse men, for the purpose of storing and forwarding.

Peoria, Ill.—Clarence F. Fitton, 82, died Jan. 7 at Methodist Hospital. Mr. Fitton was active in grain circles for many years and was associated with the Board of Trade for more than half a century. Until he retired about five years ago, he was in the weighing and inspection department at the Peoria Board of Trade.

Arthur, Ill.—F. H. Huckelberry of F. H. Huckelberry Grain Co., whose elevator was one of the 107 destroyed by fire in 1939 as reported by the Journals, writes that he has purchased the Elvin Atherton elevator at Williamsburg, two miles distant, and has been enjoying a lot of his old business. He adds, however, that he still thinks of rebuilding at Fairbank.

Seatonville, Ill.—The Northwestern Grain & Livestock Co., owners of the Seatonville Grain & Lumber Co. elevator, culminated the most successful year of its operation here with an all day meeting Jan. 8. Opening with a business session at which all officers of the elevator were re-elected and at which distribution of a 10 per cent dividend was made, a dinner was served at noon when 150 farmers and agricultural men of the district were entertained. An entertaining program followed at which Henry DeYoung of Rockford and J. R. Langdon of Peoria were speakers. Anton J. Torri, manager of the elevator, was in charge of the program.

Springfield, Ill.—If an employer had six or more workers in 1939 he must pay contributions in 1940 to the Illinois Unemployment Compensation fund, regardless of how many workers he employs in 1940. In view of the fact that, under the present law, an employer who has six employees working for him during one week for twenty weeks during the year, must pay for the entire year even tho he does not complete the twentieth week with six employees until during December of the year, employers who think they may come under this law some time during the year should start setting money aside early in the year to make these payments. Doing this, they would not have trouble meeting them at any time during the year. Contributions or payments under the law as it now stands amount to 2.7 per cent of the whole pay roll of employers who have to take part in the unemployment compensation plan.

Dallas City, Ill.—Completed and ready for operation on the east bank of the Mississippi River is the 45,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad large loading elevator of the recently incorporated Dallas City Grain & Feed Co. The elevator has 9 bins, a 700-bu. receiving sink, a 30-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale, with type-registering beam, and 34-ft. deck in the attached driveway, a pneumatic truck dump for semi-trailer trucks, a Gerber Distributor, and a 5,000-bu. per hour leg with fast traveling Calumet Buckets. The office is inside the elevator, and is kept warm with a combination oil furnace and air-conditioning unit. Before next spring, when the upper Mississippi River again opens to barge traffic, the new organization expects to have a spur track from the Santa Fe Railroad beside the elevator, from which cars may be either loaded or unloaded. Officers of the Dallas City Grain & Feed Co. are James Loftus, of Swan Creek, and Waldo Erickson of Raritan. Manager, effective Feb. 1, is Seth R. McClintick, who formerly managed the Bushnell Grain & Feed Co. at Bushnell. In operation the new barge-loading elevator will buy grain from other elevators tributary by truck and rail to Dallas City, and ship principally by barge.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Otto O. Teichgraber, vice-pres. and sec'y of the Teichgraber Milling Co., Gypsum, Kan., was elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Grain Elvtr. Superintendents held its annual dinner dance the evening of Jan. 9 at the Redwoods, Chicago.



Richard F. Uhlmann, head of the Uhlmann Grain Co., Archer E. Hayes of Hatley Bros., and James A. Prindville of Thomson & McKinnon, were elected governors of the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing House Ass'n at the recent annual meeting.

Recent transfers of membership certificates on the Board of Trade were made at \$1,800 a decline of \$150 in the price of preceding sale and a decline of \$300 from the recent peak for memberships. Posted offers of certificates were at \$1,850, and highest bid at \$1,500.

Arthur E. Ladish, with Albert Schwill & Co., Chicago; William B. Anderson, The Acme Mills, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Norman Weiss, Barrington, Ill.; Morris L. Head, Oklahoma City, Okla.; John H. Pitt, Chicago; John Leonardo, Chicago, and Arthur L. Hawley, New York, N. Y., recently were admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

According to the annual report issued by Orrin S. Dowse, chairman, Weighing & Custodian Com'te of the Board of Trade, a total of 128,811 cars were weighed in 1939; the 1938 total was 163,526 cars; 77,374,384 bus. of grain were weighed to and from boats in 1939; for the year 1938, 113,584,952 bus. were weighed; grain, in store, from trucks, 1939, 18,672 trucks were weighed compared with 12,183 trucks in 1938; 3.30 per cent cars were received leaking at the unloading elevator (grain only).

Fred H. Clutton has been reappointed sec'y of the Board of Trade, and William H. Bosworth was reappointed ass't sec'y. Named as chairmen of various com'tes were Business Conduct, W. H. Smith, chairman, R. F. Uhlmann, T. C. Rodman, for the three-year term; A. F. Lindley, for the two-year term; W. C. Engel, for the one-year term; grain, J. J. Coffman, chairman; G. E. Booth, Roland McHenry, A. W. Lipsey, W. H. McDonald, Adolph Gerstenberg, E. R. Bacon, Jr., K. B. Pierce, L. D. Godfrey; executive, J. E. Brennan, chairman; C. D. Sturtevant, O. S. Dowse.

The net deficit of the Board of Trade for the year 1939 was \$57,479.32, altho a special assessment of \$232,350 had been collected to repay a loan from the Clearing Corporation and to help out the building corporation. The Board's income from dues paid by members was the same as in 1938, \$387,250; but the income from services and fees was reduced from \$549,741.76 in 1938 to \$420,651.26 in 1939. A year ago the net profit was \$65,362.84. The loss in 1939 is due to the shrinkage in the volume of trade. Pres. John G. McCarthy explaining that "The grain held back from market thru government loans, payments of grain made for crop insurance and government purchases for relief distribution, kept from ordinary channels a vast amount of grain that otherwise would have been carried and hedged in the futures market."

## INDIANA

Winchester, Ind.—We contemplate changing our transfer elevator from electric to diesel-engine power.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Marion, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana will hold its annual meeting at the Spencer Hotel on Feb. 7 and 8.

Rockport, Ind.—R. W. Richards, 69, who for many years conducted a grain business here, died recently after a brief illness.—W. B. C.

Hagerstown, Ind.—John Jackson, owner and operator of the Hagerstown Grain Co. for the last 13 years, passed away Jan. 6, following a two years' illness.

Grabill, Ind.—The safe in the office of the Grabill Grain & Milling Co. was blown open and badly damaged the night of Dec. 31, and the loot amounted to about \$500.

Decatur, Ind.—G. T. Burk, 83, veteran elevator proprietor and grain dealer, suffered a slight stroke recently and is seriously ill at his home here. He operated an elevator at Craigville some years ago.

Kouts, Ind.—Virgil Heinold and Miss Ruth Gutwein of Francesville were married Jan. 4, and are making their home here. Mr. Heinold is associated with his father in the operation of the Kouts Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Lowell, Ind.—E. W. Bailey & Co. are closing their Watseka, Ill., office Jan. 31, and moving it here where it will be combined with the Rensselaer office. Fred Owings, manager of the Watseka office, will be transferred to the local office.

Winslow, Ind.—C. J. Reiners has sold his feed store located on South Main St. to Adrian Wood and Elmer Curtis. The new firm will be known as Curtis & Wood. William Doerges, who has been with the store since 1931, will be retained by the new owners.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind.—Robert Morris, manager of the Morris Elvtr. Co., has moved his family from New Harmony to Evansville in order to be close to his business. The local elevator, which was partially destroyed by fire several months ago, has been rebuilt.—W. B. C.

Huntertown, Ind.—The Huntertown Grain & Lumber Co., Inc., has been organized, to engage in the grain and lumber business. Incorporators were A. N. Thrush, Edgar Myers, A. J. Rich, Gottlieb Kramer, Otto Stucky, Merl G. Kelham, Frederick Kell and Frieda Steiner.

Columbia City, Ind.—Ed J. Metz resigned, recently, as manager of the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. mill, a position he had held for 18 years, and will devote his time in operation of the Allen County Hatchery in Fort Wayne, which he owns. Kenneth Waugh has succeeded him as manager at the plant where he has been employed for the last 16 years.

Evansville, Ind.—Articles of incorporation for the Farmers' Grain Co. with offices at Rahm's Station in Union township, Vanderburgh County, have been filed. Capital stock 100 shares of \$50 par value. Rahm's Station was named in honor of the late Capt. William Rahm, of this city, who for a number of years was engaged in the grain business at that place.—W. B. C.

## INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

With his characteristic thoughtfulness, Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, has compiled a calendar of 1940 tax dates for Indiana which he has printed in pamphlet form and has mailed a copy to each member of his ass'n. A comprehensive report of the nature of each payment and the date each is due for the entire year appears in the tax calendar.

A decision by the court on newspapers going out of Indiana and receipts from advertising therein had been erroneously applied to merchandise. Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, states that "there is no change in the status of the feed manufacturers of Indiana who sell feeds in outside states. There has been no change in the rulings of the Division on this point. In order to be certain, I verified this fact with the attorneys of the Division Jan. 17. Sales of feeds to out-of-state destinations have been and are now considered as being exempt from the gross income tax."

A record breaking crowd is anticipated for the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n convention at the Columbia Club Jan. 29 and 30. The sale of banquet tickets this year is being limited to 500 according to Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Ass'n, and since it is a case of "First come, first served," members are urged to make reservations early to avoid any last minute disappointment. An excellent entertainment has been arranged for the ladies. Mrs. Demarcus C. Brown, prominent Indianapolis woman and world traveler, will give one of her famed travel talks. Mrs. Brown is recognized as a most capable speaker and her talks are especially interesting and enjoyable. On Monday afternoon, Jan. 29, Herman Fackler, vice-president of the Millers National Federation, Washington, D. C., will speak on the subject, "Taxes and More Taxes"; at the morning session Jan. 30 A. W. Erickson, crop observer of Minneapolis, Minn., will address the convention on the subject, "The Effect of Drouth and Sand

Storms in the Bread Belt." The convention will be joined on Monday afternoon by the Indiana Millers Ass'n, also in convention here, to hear Mr. Fackler speak. Mr. Fackler's appearance for the joint session was arranged by Sam R. Harrell, president of the Millers Ass'n. Mr. Sale announced in connection with the membership drive of his ass'n, 44 new members enrolled since the Jan., 1939, convention, approaching the goal of 50 set for the year's total.

## IOWA

Lake View, Ia.—The Burch Mfg. Co. is constructing an addition to its local elevator.

Alexander, Ia.—Charles Schowaller has purchased the portable feed grinder from Raymond Myers.

Knoxville, Ia.—John Cooper was re-elected manager of the Farmers Co-operative Exchange at its annual meeting.—L. A. G.

Des Moines, Ia.—Quaker Oats Co. has added packaged corn flakes to its line, Arthur Poe, general manager, has announced.

Macedonia, Ia.—Charles McCready, president of the Macedonia Grain & Lumber Co., died Jan. 12 after a lingering illness.—L. A. G.

Washington, Ia.—Edgar Oetjen, young man, one of the proprietors of the feed store, ended his life by inhaling gas the night of Jan. 10.

Farnhamville, Ia.—L. W. Zastrow of Farlin has taken over his duties as manager of the D. Milligan elevator, succeeding John Burns who resigned.

Ledyard, Ia.—William A. Garry, 41, prominent resident and grain dealer for the past seventeen years, died in a Rochester hospital Jan. 2.

Remsen, Ia.—The Remsen Elvtr. Co. held its annual election and selected A. D. Ohlendorf as manager, A. S. Pick, assistant, and A. Huewe, bookkeeper.—L. A. G.

Calamus, Ia.—Fred Mueller, 87, founder of F. Mueller & Sons, organized 40 years ago, died Jan. 13. Funeral services were held at Grand Mound, Ia.—L. A. G.

Jolley, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., Leonard Pickering, manager, has installed a new truck scale, large enough to accommodate three vehicles simultaneously.

Lidderdale, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator at its annual meeting Jan. 9 renewed its charter. The elevator company will be known as the Lidderdale Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Storm Lake, Ia.—The Wagner Grain Co. elevator was ransacked the night of Jan. 4, but the only things of value stolen were ten new tire casings. No money was found.

Lake Mills, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing a corn and cob crusher with a 10-h.p. motor and V-belt drive. R. R. Howell Co. is furnishing the new equipment.

Marcus, Ia.—Oscar Heline, president of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, was guest speaker at the annual agricultural meeting of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Savary on Jan. 19.

Casey, Ia.—R. W. Griffith was presented with a gold watch at the annual meeting of the Davenport Elvtr. Co. as recognition of his efficient service for over 50 years. He has served a total of 52 years with the company.

Winfield, Ia.—Clone Swarts was rehired as manager of the Winfield Elvtr. & Supply Co. elevator at the annual meeting held recently, a position he has held for the last eight years, and was given a \$100 bonus for 1939.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—J. T. McNally, formerly in the grain business at Toledo, Ia., has started work for the Wilder Grain Co. He had been general manager of the Central Iowa Grain Co. since it was established about 7 years ago.

Wesley, Ia.—Fred Anderson, 87, died Jan. 7 at his home in Algona, Ia. For 21 years he was manager of the Hunting Elevator here. He retired in 1910 and moved to Algona where he engaged in the grain business for himself.—L. A. G.

Aurelia, Ia.—H. O. Haroldson pleaded guilty to a county attorney's information charging him with embezzling funds from the Farmers Elevator and was sentenced to serve a sentence of not exceeding five years in the state penitentiary. He was taken in custody early in January in Minneapolis and waived extradition. He was charged with embezzling between \$3,000 and \$4,000 from the firm he worked for until last year.

## SOYBEANS

Our 4 plants offer a market all year 'round for your soybeans. Our CHOWS furnish the largest individual market for soybean oilmeal.

**Ralston Purina Company**

St. Louis, Mo.

Lafayette, Ind.

Circleville, Ohio

Osceola, Ark.



Dysart, Ia.—Lynn Kaeberle, who has served as manager of the Tama-Benton Grain Co. for the last six months, succeeding the late Nick Hansen, was re-hired for 1940. Edward Kickebusch of Mt. Auburn was given the position of elevator assistant.

Garden Grove, Ia.—The Jordan & Smith Coal, Grain & Feed Co., in business here for 15 years, has been dissolved as a partnership. Mr. Smith will continue with the grain, feed and seed business and Mr. Jordan will operate the coal business alone.

Creston, Ia.—William Good of Nashua was appointed manager of the Farmers Co-operative Co., succeeding L. M. Randolph who is retiring after serving in that capacity since the organization of the company 21 years ago. Mr. Good will enter on his new duties Feb. 1. He has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. at Nashua for the last three years.

Bondurant, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. held the largest meeting in its history on Jan. 11 when 415 members and wives were present for a dinner and entertainment held at the Federated church. V. R. Dillavou has been manager of the elevator for the last 10 years and during that time has brot the business out of the "red" to possession of a nice working fund of \$11,000.

Greeley, Ia.—A. Hackbarth & Sons have completely rehabilitated and modernized the 60-year old grist mill and are operating it as an elevator and mill. Up-to-date electric machinery, including equipment to load and unload box cars, has replaced the wooden sweep and stone burrs driven by a blindfolded horse which characterized the early day when the building was a grist mill.

Estherville, Ia.—The Golden Sun Milling Co. has completed an expansion program that includes the construction of an adjoining warehouse of 212 track frontage with a storage capacity of from 30 to 40 carloads of Golden Sun products. A new 75-h.p. feed grinder has been installed and the addition of a complete new mixing leg doubles the capacity of that department. A new feed leg of triple capacity has been added to balance and accelerate the production of the entire plant.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa was in session Jan. 23 to 25 at Hotel Savery, assembled in its 35th annual state convention. Speakers the opening day of the program included Mark G. Thornburg, Iowa sec'y of agriculture; E. L. Redfern, chief chemist of Iowa department of agriculture, and Joseph Knapp of Washington, D. C., chief agricultural economist for the F. C. A. On Jan. 24 the convention will hear William McArthur of Washington, D. C., of the U. S. department of agriculture; T. J. Stitts, of the F. C. A. co-operative research and service division; R. C. Bentley of Iowa State College, Ames; Mrs. Raymond Sayre of Ackworth, and Fred Kam-miller of Dubuque.

## KANSAS

Hesston, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. recently sustained a small electrical damage.

Colby, Kan.—A compressed air tank in the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator exploded on Dec. 24 doing some damage to the building.

Mount Hope, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. held its annual meeting Jan. 6, beginning with a dinner at 12 o'clock noon followed by a short program of entertainment.

Mulvane, Kan.—Charles W. English recently purchased the Hatfield elevator in the north part of Mulvane, and is installing equipment there expecting to open for business in the near future.

Star Valley (Sherman p.o.), Kan.—The Kelso Grain Co. elevator has been closed for the winter and Shannon Roberts, who has managed the business, has moved to his home in McCune. The elevator is owned by Lee Rennie and is leased and operated by the Kelso Grain Co.

Ness City, Kan.—B. R. Christy is remodeling the elevator property he purchased recently, known as the Fred Howard Feed Store. The building on the west has been torn away and a loading dock built there. The main building and elevator will be repaired, a new roof put on the entire structure, and the building painted. The storage warehouses will be taken down and rebuilt. H. R. Murdock has rented the elevator and other buildings for a feed store and poultry feed manufacturing plant. The machinery will be overhauled and new equipment installed.

Hutchinson Kan.—W. N. Kelly, vice-pres. of the William Kelly Milling Co., who recently underwent a major operation in a local hospital, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Tribune, Kan.—M. J. Long, 58, manager of the George E. Gano Co. grain elevator here since 1931, died recently in a Scott City hospital which he had entered for treatment that day. Internal hemorrhages caused by stomach ulcers caused his death. The news came as a distinct shock to his many friends for, while in failing health, he had been at work daily. Mr. Long had lived in southwest Kansas for 24 years and had been engaged in the grain business all of that time. Several years ago he operated a grain elevator at Montezuma. Funeral services were held at Dodge City.

## KENTUCKY

Lexington, Ky.—Stanley Penn has opened a feed store on West Pine St. and will handle hay, grain and feed.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—P. Frederick Obrecht, 79, who founded the Baltimore grain and feed firm of P. Frederick Obrecht & Son, Inc., died Jan. 13. Mr. Obrecht entered the grain and feed business with his father's firm, the J. F. Obrecht Co. Upon the death of his father he formed his own company. He gave up active management of the business in 1917. His son, G. Frederick Obrecht, now heads the grain and feed firm.

## MICHIGAN

Woodman Crossing (Unionville p. o.), Mich.—Mail addressed to Joseph Block has been returned by the post office marked "unclaimed."

Pigeon, Mich.—The new general office building and super-service station of the Co-operative Elvtr. & Milling Ass'n held a formal opening Jan. 4. Souvenirs were given all visitors.

Cone (Milan p. o.), Mich.—Jerome Squares of Britton has purchased the local elevator from Karner Bros. The elevator is located along the Wabash Railroad. Karner Bros. own elevators at Azalia and Dundee.

Chesaning, Mich.—Marcellus Beckman of Maple Grove has accepted the position at the Michigan Bean Elevator made vacant by the transfer of Henry Jones to the Michigan Bean Elevator at Henderson.

Bay City, Mich.—Richard Walsh, for nine years manager of the Michigan Bean Co.'s elevator at Merrill, and James Sullivan, of Auburn, have assumed operation of the elevator here they recently purchased.

Merrill, Mich.—William Smith, recently manager of the Michigan Bean Co.'s elevator at Elsie, has taken over his new duties as manager of the company's local elevator, the position made vacant by the resignation of Richard Walsh.

New Haven, Mich.—The New Haven Farmers Elvtr. Co. sponsored its annual farm implement day Jan. 6, attracting a large number of persons who viewed the moving picture, shown free, and enjoyed other entertainment provided for the occasion.

Laingsburg, Mich.—The Bailey Products Co., Inc., has moved into its new building which it recently purchased and has remodeled and repaired to fit the needs of the elevator business. Grain and beans are being taken care of at the new location. R. W. Bailey is owner and manager of the company.

Sandusky, Mich.—Our Christmas decorations included a thirty-foot tree in the center with two ten-foot trees on each side decorated with about 150-lights of all colors. We also had a star above the largest tree which measured four and a half feet across and it was decorated with orange lights.—Michigan Bean Co., Burtel Sweet, Mgr.

Henderson, Mich.—The Henderson Co-operative Elevator has been sold to the Michigan Bean Co. of Saginaw, who took possession Jan. 2. Neil Morman, manager of the Michigan Bean Co.'s plant at Chesaning, will be manager also of the local plant where he will be assisted by Henry Jones. The new owners will remodel completely the building and install all new and modern machinery. Mr. Morman stated. The Henderson Co-operative Co. was formed in 1917. Stockholders will be paid off as soon as possible Daniel Shuster, president of the company, said.

## MINNESOTA

Hewitt, Minn.—H. J. Schultz has opened a feed mill in the Deward Schultz building.

Mankato, Minn.—Joe S. Shaefer, who recently resigned as manager of the Good Thunder Grain Co., is new manager of the Mankato Soy Bean Products Co.

Canby, Minn.—The B. Erickson Elvtr. is being improved with a new 20-ton motor truck scale. The V. M. Zweber Co. is making the installation.

Jackson, Minn.—The new plant of the Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n has been formally opened for business. The elevator, erected by the Fisch Construction Co. at a cost of \$22,000, has a capacity of 50,000 bus. of grain.

Duluth, Minn.—Oscar E. Martin was re-elected president of the Duluth Board of Trade (Clearing Ass'n at the annual election Jan. 2. W. R. McCarthy was chosen vice-pres. George F. Foster was re-elected sec'y-manager, and S. W. Paine, assistant manager. Directors, re-elected to serve three years each, were F. E. Lindahl and H. S. Newell.

Hector, Minn.—The Hector Elevator has completed its modern feed grinding and mixing mill and is now operating the plant with David Carlson in charge. The plant is dust-proof thruout. Included in the new machinery installed is a crusher, grader, cracker and attrition mill. Grinding and mixing feeds of all kinds can be done on a large scale.

Oklee, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n is completely remodeling its plant. New equipment being installed includes a Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, new cleaner and compressor motors, a motor driven blower system for the feed mill, a 1-ton vertical batch mixer with direct motor drive, an overhead electric truck lift. The J. H. Fisch Co. has the contract.

Duluth, Minn.—Ely Salyards was elected president of the Board of Trade for 1940; F. B. Getchell was named vice-pres., and K. S. Bagley, H. E. Newall and G. H. Spencer, directors. Board of Arbitration, J. R. McCarthy, F. C. Tenney, A. B. Starkey, and E. H. Woodruff; board of appeals, R. A. Bissonnette, F. E. Lindahl, E. H. Schumacher, W. F. Starkey, W. N. Totman. A. B. Starkey and E. H. Woodruff were tied and action for final result will be taken later.—F. G. C.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Vernon C. Geiger, formerly connected with the Geiger Grain Co. at St. Joseph, is associated with Russell-Miller Milling Co. as a grain buyer here.

Shreve M. Archer, president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Northwest Airlines, Inc., St. Paul.

Thomas L. Brown, manager of the durum department of the Commander Milling Co., is in a hospital where he is undergoing treatment for a stomach ailment.

Martin Robert Nelson, 67, well known grain man, died Jan. 16. Mr. Nelson was associated with Atwood Larson Co. in the grain trade since 1912. He was widely acquainted thruout Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, where he organized many farmers' elevators in his early days.

# STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited



Austin S. Harland, former pres. of Farmers Wholesale Co., has been indicted for issuing warehouse receipts for grain not in his possession. He obtained loans aggregating over \$175,000 on 40 receipts for grain alleged to be in elevators at Cambridge, Princeton and St. Charles, Minn.

The third annual party of the Minneapolis Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevtr. Superintendents will be held at Freddie's Cafe Saturday night, Feb. 3. Dinner will be at 6:30 followed by dancing. All members of the grain handling and processing industries of the Northwest and their friends are cordially invited. Jack Coughlin, Brooks Elevtr. Co., is chairman of Com'ite on Arrangements.

A. F. Owen, 61, known familiarly to his many friends as "Hub," for 40 years connected locally with Cargill, Inc., died Jan. 12, in Santa Monica, Cal., where he had gone following his forced retirement last year because of ill health. He was head of the company's commission department and its chief cash wheat salesman on the trading floor. He had been active in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce, serving as its president in 1933-34.

## MISSOURI

New Florence, Mo.—The New Florence Milling Co. has installed a new hammermill and will do custom grinding.

Foristell, Mo.—The local Farmers elevator owned by the Farmers Elevtr. Co. of Wright City, was destroyed by fire Jan. 7, which originated in a defective flue in the frame building. —P. J. P.

Maryville, Mo.—Lawrence Logan, who has been employed at the Dannen Grain Co. elevator since its opening in 1933, has been appointed manager of the elevator, succeeding F. W. Taylor who resigned recently, to accept a position with the Excello Mills Co.

Koester (Valles Mines, p.o.), Mo.—The Koester Milling Co. is being operated again by Arthur Koester, the original owner, his son, Albert, and his son-in-law, Raymond E. Hall. A store is being operated here also, and another will be opened soon at De Soto where the mill's products will be handled.

Braymer, Mo.—A. N. Bailey, who operates the Braymer Marketing Co., who was forced to discontinue his store here following the fire that destroyed the building in which it was located, plans to reopen for business in the near future in the Waters building. Mr. Bailey expects to have his new store in operation by Feb. 1. Besides selling seed and feed the company is a large buyer of grain and operates an elevator at Ludlow.

### ST. JOSEPH LETTER

Frank L. Driver, long an Exchange member, is now registered to represent Stratton Grain Company on the St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

St. Joseph, Mo.—W. W. Wheeler, III, was elected to membership in the St. Joseph Grain Exchange Jan. 9, on transfer from V. C. Geiger.

The Molasses Distributors' Corp. is being formed by D. R. McNamara, representative for the last five years of the Commercial Molasses Corp., to act as sales agent for the Commercial company.

M. B. Grover was elected president of the St. Louis Grain Club for 1940; Harry Adam was named first vice-pres., and W. B. Christian, sec'y. P. L. Parker and C. H. Appel were elected to membership.

Chester L. Weekes, widely known in the grain trade, and president of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange in 1939, has gone to West Palm Beach, Fla., to make his home for the balance of the winter and spring. Mr. Weekes came to St. Joseph as manager of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. operations here, and was more recently operating for himself as the C. L. Weekes Grain Co.

A feature of the 1939 developments at St. Joseph is the establishment of the Dannen Grain & Milling Co. soybean activity, and a substantial operation within the past year. The company converted the former Grain Belt Mills plant, and has enlarged considerably its storage space.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The St. Joseph Grain Exchange is broadcasting over KFEQ according to the following schedule: Week days, except Saturday, 9:30 a. m. to 9:45 a. m.; 11:00 a. m. to 11:05 a. m.; 12:00 noon to 12:05 p. m.; 1:10 p. m. to 1:20 p. m.; 2:10 p. m. to 2:20 p. m.; Saturday, 9:30 a. m. to 9:45 a. m.; 11:00 a. m. to 11:05 a. m.; 12:00 noon to 12:05 p. m.; 1:10 p. m. to 1:20 p. m. Early cables are broadcast at 8:45 a. m.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Robert G. Graham became president of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange at the annual election held Jan. 9. Mr. Graham is vice-pres. in charge of grain operations of the Dannen Grain & Milling Co. K. B. Clark, manager of the Salina Terminal Elevtr. Co. of Salina, Kan., and operator of the Ken Clark Commission Co., was elected vice-pres. of the exchange. Appointed to the Appeals Com'ite were H. L. Dannen, chairman, S. A. Penny, A. B. Plummer; to the Arbitration Com'ite, F. L. Driver, chairman, L. A. Brown, E. A. Gumbert; Elevator Com'ite, C. R. Martin, chairman, A. B. Schreiber, H. L. Dannen.

### KANSAS CITY LETTER

E. C. Meservey, Jr., was elected president of the Commission Men's Ass'n at the annual election Jan. 11; Edmund Marshall, vice-pres., and Luke Byrne, Jr., sec'y and treas.

Frank A. Theis was re-elected president of the Grain Clearing Co. of the Kansas City Board of Trade; H. A. Merrill, first vice-pres.; H. J. Smith, second vice-pres.; Paul D. Bartlett, sec'y-treas. George G. Lee was re-appointed manager for the 36th consecutive year, and R. D. Cline, assistant manager.

Stanley Christopher, Jr., 34, a son of Stanley Christopher, Sr., of B. C. Christopher & Co., died Jan. 16 at Los Angeles, Cal., after a brief illness. He had been in hospital for 10 days since suffering a cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Christopher was a former junior partner of B. C. Christopher & Co. and a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade. He had resided in Los Angeles for the last three months.

Louis Selders was elected president of the Kansas City Feed Club at the election and dinner held Jan. 11; Charles B. Dreyer was chosen vice-pres.; M. A. McClellan, sec'y; Courtney H. Cotton, treas. The new executive com'ite is composed of Edward Worth, Earl Hogan, Jacob Pfister, J. P. Parks, Sanders Sosland, J. F. Cavanaugh, T. G. Stephenson, C. H. Cotton. The club, a social organization of local feed dealers and affiliated industries, holds monthly dinners thru the fall and winter.

The Burch Mfg. Co. has purchased an acre tract of land in North Kansas City from the North Kansas City Development Co. where it will build a plant to refine its own coconut oil and an elevator and warehouse for handling popcorn, to assure a standard grade of popcorn to dealers. The company expects to handle 60 to 75 carloads of coconut oil and 75 to 100 tons of popcorn at the plant and elevator. Work on the project is expected to start shortly. At Lakeview, Ia., the company has an elevator and warehouse and maintains warehouses in 16 principal distributing centers. The manufacture of its automatic electric popcorn vending machines will continue to be carried on in its present location.

### ST. LOUIS LETTER

Estimated profits of National Oats Co. for 1939 were \$101,000, equal to \$1.01 per share as against \$153,470 or \$1.53 per share in 1938.

W. B. Comeaux of C. H. Williamson & Co., Donald Kleitch of Cargill, Inc., and J. H. Wach of the Wabash R. R. Co., are applicants for membership in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

The Continental Grain Co. has acquired the Brooklyn Street Elevator and the Victoria Elevator, known as the Brooklyn Street Elevators, from the Arkansas City (Kan.) Flour Mills Co. The combined capacity of both elevators is 750,000 bus. The Continental company also operates the 4,000,000-bu. Missouri Pacific Grain Elevator, the 500,000-bu. Continental Elevator, and the 100,000-bu. Terminal Elevator.

Julius Mayer of the Continental Grain Co. was elected vice-president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange for 1940 and W. H. Toberman of the Toberman Grain Co., second vice-pres. As reported in the last issue of the Journals, Bert Collins was elected president of the Exchange.

Net profit of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange in 1939 was \$1,614; in 1938 it was \$7,416. The difference was due largely to building alteration costs. Surplus at the end of the year was \$139,913 compared with \$138,299 at the end of 1938. Membership total was 207, seven fewer than a year ago.

## MONTANA

Choteau, Mont.—R. A. Anderson, local Rocky Mountain Elevtr. Co. manager, won first prize in the state contest sponsored by the company as the buyer of the most wheat for the month of December. The Power elevator was second and the Kalispel elevator, third.

## NEBRASKA

Odell, Neb.—A customer's truck recently damaged a spout in the driveway of the O. A. Cooper Co. elevator.

Hartington, Neb.—John Herfkens, veteran grain dealer, was chosen vice-pres. of the Cedar County Agricultural Society recently.

Wilber, Neb.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has purchased from the Zwonechek & Aksamit Milling Co., its grain elevator which it will use as additional storage and a second plant in rush seasons.

Lindsay, Neb.—For the first time in several years the Farmers Elevtr. Co. showed a net trading profit for the fiscal year of \$146.07 at its elevator according to a financial statement recently issued.

Hay Springs, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. has let a contract to the A. F. Roberts Co. for construction of its 14,000-bu. iron-clad grain elevator and feed mill on the railroad right of way.

Juniata, Neb.—The Juniata Grain & Livestock Co. has requested three-phase electric service of the Hastings' Municipal Water & Light plant in order that larger motors at the elevator may be operated at greater efficiency.

Berea, Neb.—Stephen Deaver of the Steve Deaver Grain Co. has enlarged his grain elevator office by adding a private room, thus providing more space for customers and convenient quarters for carrying on his office work.

Kilgore, Neb.—Anthony Clasen of the Kilgore Elevtr. Co. has constructed a wareroom to his elevator, to be used for additional space for implement repairs. An old coal shed also was taken down and rebuilt to provide additional space for commercial feeds.

Paxton, Neb.—The new 15,000 bus. plant for the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n is nearing completion. The structure replaces the old studded elevator which was torn down and the materials were used to construct the new building. The Tillotson Construction Co. had the contract.

Fairbury, Neb.—The Lea Milling Co. has been organized, to buy and sell grain, to do a general milling business, including making of flour, meal, feeds and the making of products and by-products from grain; capitalized at \$30,000; organizers, W. E. Lea, V. E. Lea, C. W. Lea, F. S. Lea and S. G. Lea.

Hooper, Neb.—The new elevator being built by the Tillotson Const. Co. for the Farmers Union Co-operative Co. to replace the one lost by fire, will be 24x26 ft. on the ground and the cribbing will be 40 ft. high. The new plant will be iron clad and have modern fast-handling equipment thruout. The job is being rushed to completion.

Giltner, Neb.—Commemorating the 25th anniversary of its organization, the Farmers Elevtr. Co. held "open house" Jan. 20 when lunch was served and a program of entertainment presented. Frank Rutherford of Omaha, sec'y of the Nebraska Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n, was present and gave a short talk as did also Newton Gaines of the extension department. The annual business session followed. P. J. Hohnstein has been manager of the elevator for 23 years.

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Omaha, Neb.—William E. Galvin, 67, inspector at the Omaha Grain Exchange for the last 28 years, died Jan. 7 in a local hospital of pneumonia. He was admitted to the hospital Dec. 30 after he collapsed at the Nebraska Consolidated Mills.

Lincoln, Neb.—District Judge Fred Shepherd dismissed Jan. 10 an action brought against the Gooch Milling & Elevator Co. by Paul E. Walsh of Omaha on a written motion filed Nov. 6. Walsh, owner of several shares of preferred stock, had asked removal of the company's officers and appointment of a receiver to manage its affairs.

Sidney, Neb.—Truckers are moving thousands of bushels of stored wheat to terminal markets from western Nebraska, a survey of grain dealers disclosed Jan. 12. It was estimated more than five thousand bushels moved out of Cheyenne County Jan. 9 and Jan. 10 by truck, principally because of market advances which have placed local quotations nearly 30 cents per bushel above federal loan levels.

Bradshaw, Neb.—Plans are being made for the formation of a co-operative grain company and to this end a meeting was held at the local town hall the evening of Jan. 10. A representative of the West Central Co-operative Grain Co. was present and addressed the farmers assisting in the organization. It is expected the elevator will be built here as leaders in the movement favor Bradshaw as an excellent location for the business.

Cozad, Neb.—Buried alive under ten tons of meal at the Noel Cover Alfalfa Plant, Albert Poor is recovering from the effects of the experience, thankful fellow employees discovered his plight and acted quickly enough to save his life. He was working in the mixed feed section of the mill when the screw conveyor became choked and feed began piling up. He climbed to the bottom of the pit and was attempting to correct the difficulty when suddenly a cave-in resulted and he was buried under an avalanche of meal. Calling to fellow workmen, he was freed when the latter opened a trap door thru which he fell, but not before he had been completely covered up by the meal. Medical aid was summoned and firemen responded quickly to a call for aid with their resuscitator by which means his nose and throat were cleared out. He was removed to the Cozad hospital for further treatment.

## NEW ENGLAND

Southbury, Conn.—The Southbury Grain Co.'s building was badly damaged by fire recently.

Bristol, Conn.—The Bristol Grain & Supply Co. building and stock was damaged by fire recently.

St. Johnsbury, Vt.—A fire originating in a pile of empty grain sacks damaged the building and stock of the Honor Feed & Supply Co. Jan. 5. J. J. Johnson is manager of the plant.

## NEW YORK

Ballston Lake, N. Y.—The Saratoga Cereal Products Co., Inc., plans construction of a modern cereal products manufacturing plant here.

New York, N. Y.—M. J. Carpinella, David E. Newman, and Norman Weiden have been admitted to regular membership in the New York Produce Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—John McDonald Murray, 66, president of the New York Produce Exchange in 1936 and 1937, and an exchange member for 28 years, died Jan. 4 after a 10-day illness. He was active chiefly in cotton seed circles and on application of the members of the Exchange the cotton oil market was closed by the board of managers on Jan. 6 at 11:15, and all other markets suspended trading on the floor for 15 minutes while a eulogy was delivered.

## BUFFALO LETTER

Feed men in the Buffalo area are making preparations for the mid-winter convention of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n at the Hotel Buffalo, Feb. 9. A com'ite from the Corn Exchange has charge of the entertainment program.

John B. Edwards, traffic manager of the Eastern Grain Elevator Corporation, and Walter E. Beaver, traffic manager of the Maritime Milling Co., Inc., have been elected to the board of governors of the Niagara Frontier Industrial Traffic League.—G. E. T.

Thomas H. Hanrahan, 64, president of the Buffalo Freight & Warehouse Co. and a former president of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, died Jan. 10. He was a leader in the development of Buffalo's water front industries.

Charles A. Fero, weighmaster of the Port of Buffalo for the grain division of the Aetna Insurance Co., died at his home Jan. 13. For more than 21 years he maintained an office in Buffalo where he could see the freighters dock and could send his men out to check the weight of the cargoes. As weighmaster, he had charge of checking the intake of 20 elevators.—G. E. T.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Kindred, N. D.—Oscar Rosendahl, who formerly operated the elevator for the Farmers Elevator Co., has taken over active management of the company's lumber yard.

Wellsburg, N. D.—Kenneth Carlson, grain buyer and manager of the Victoria Elevator Co.'s elevator, died Jan. 6 in a Harvey, N. D., hospital of burns suffered when an explosion occurred in the elevator office Jan. 5 as he was building a fire. The flames spread over his clothing. Mr. Carlson had been employed here for the last year. Previously he had been employed at Wolverton for several years. Interment was at Wolverton.

Heaton, N. D.—Wheat mixture problems is the subject of a series of grain grading meetings being held thruout the principal durum producing areas of North Dakota the first of which was held here Jan. 22. Other similar clinics are scheduled as follows: Jan. 23, Underwood; Jan. 24, Parshall; Jan. 25, Lansford; Jan. 26, Souris; Jan. 29, Steele; Jan. 30, Carrington; Jan. 31, Wolford; Feb. 1, Starkweather; Feb. 2, McVillie; Feb. 12, Wimbeldon; Feb. 13, Lisbon; Feb. 14, LaMoure; Feb. 15, Fullerton; Feb. 16, Cogswell. Earlier this month meetings were held at Cooperstown, New Rockford, Leeds, Goodrich and Jamestown. The work of these schools is to assist the growers by analysis of their seed grain, by the discussion of field management problems and by suggesting cleaning practices. It has been pointed out by William J. Leary, extension service agronomist, that in the areas where both durum and hard red spring wheat are produced, mixtures occur from volunteering, in harvesting, threshing and in seed operations. The mixtures caused by volunteer growth in North Dakota fields were particularly bad in 1939. Greater care in seed cleaning operations and the selections of fields where damaging mixtures are not likely to volunteer can avert some of the losses from mixtures, it was explained.

## OHIO

Kettlersville, O.—Kettlersville Grain Co. recently installed a Sidney Fan Sheller.

Urbana, O.—New conveying equipment was recently installed at Urbana Mills, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Groveport, O.—D. W. "Cap" North, who had been a physical director of the East Cleveland Y. M. C. A. for the last five years, recently resigned from the position to become affiliated with North Bros., local grain firm.

Richmond, O.—Ralph Wilson has been appointed plant superintendent for the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. soybean plant here. For the last three years he was superintendent of the Swift & Co. soybean plant at Champaign, Ill.

Paulding, O.—C. H. Bitner, manager of the Bitner & Leslie elevator for the last 18 years, has purchased the Leslie share from the estate of the deceased partner and is now sole owner of the business. Frank W. Leslie, Van Wert, was co-owner until his death a few weeks ago. The change was effective Jan. 1.

Leipsic, O.—Cloyce R. Haughn, 40, died of suffocation Jan. 16 when he was buried under thousands of pounds of oats in a grain bin at the Prentiss Elevator Co. elevator near here. Mr. Haughn had fallen 35 ft. into the bin from the top of the 75-ft. elevator where he had gone, in company with Mack Schey, to loosen grain which had crusted due to moisture. He was standing on a bridge formed by the oats when it gave way. Fellow workmen recovered the body one and a half hours after the accident occurred. George Moorhead is plant manager.

Standley (Holgate p. o.), O.—Fire believed to have started from sparks from the cob burner carried to the top of the elevator, badly damaged the 11,000-bu. elevator owned by the Holgate Grain & Supply Ass'n late Jan. 9. Defiance and Holgate firemen, who battled the flames, confined damage to the elevator proper and saved a large addition housing storage rooms, grinders and the office. Wiley Jackson, manager of the Ass'n, said little damage was done to the 3,000 bus. of oats, 7,700 bus. of corn and 3,000 bus. of other grain in the building. Mr. Jackson stated the fire in the top of the structure had gained considerable headway before discovered, and flames ate downward thru the main leg shaft and entered the grain bins, all of which had to be broken open and emptied before the fire could be combated. The spilled grain, some of it water soaked, has been salvaged. Paul Meyers is manager of the local elevator.

## TOLEDO LETTER

The Toledo Board of Trade will hold a dinner for its new officers and members Thursday, Jan. 25.

The Co-operative Alfalfa Mills, Inc., has been organized by Merle H. Scott, Edwin S. Barger, E. A. Jeffery.

Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, has added 60,000 bus. of new storage bringing its total capacity up to 300,000 bus.

Sam Rice, 1st vice pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, who recently recuperated from a serious illness, is back at his desk again.

Charles E. Patterson, of the Patterson Grain Co., is home convalescing from a recent operation and expects to be back at the office Feb. 1st.

## OKLAHOMA

El Reno, Okla.—Sixteen employees of the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co. have been awarded safety medals for the operation of company cars and trucks without accidents, it has been announced.

El Reno, Okla.—E. Garrett Miles, Jr., associated with the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., and Miss Thelma Laughlin, Calumet, Okla., were married recently. Following a brief wedding trip they will reside here.

Nowata, Okla.—Sacks in the mixing room of the Whitford Grain Co.'s north elevator caught fire the morning of Jan. 1, but the blaze was extinguished by employees before the arrival of the fire department and no damage resulted.

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Vinita, Okla.—Producers Co-operative, Inc., has been chartered; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators, Charles A. Madison, T. C. Rodgers and J. L. Lahr. The purpose of the organization is for advantageous marketing of agricultural products, including grain.

Mountain View, Okla.—J. R. Patton resigned, recently, as manager of the Mountain View Grain Co. elevator, a position he had held for 11 years, since the company's organization, and A. S. Lack was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Lack, also, has been associated with the company since its organization, except for the first three months.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Halfway, Ore.—M. R. Wynia is reported to have sold his flour mill to G. W. Miller.

Bothell, Wash.—The Bothell Feed & Seed Co. recently added a new grist mill, operated by a 12 h.p. electric motor, to its plant equipment.

Bonniers Ferry, Ida.—W. L. Casey, manager of the Idaho Boyd-Conlee Co., recently installed a modern molasses mixing mill, to be used in mixing all hogs and dairy feeds.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Bert F. Owsley, 59, prominent grain dealer, died recently after a lingering illness which had forced his retirement from business several years ago.

Hay, Wash.—The Lacrosse Grain Growers, Inc., have let the contract for the building of its 75,000-bu. elevator here, to William J. Morrell, construction to start soon, weather permitting.

Fairfield, Wash.—The Farmers Alliance Warehouse & Elvtr. Co. entertained over 500 patrons at an all-day show and exhibition of machinery with motion pictures. At noon lunch was served, free, to the visitors.

LaCrosse, Wash.—Contracts for two elevators to be built by the Lacrosse Grain Growers, Inc., one here, a 120,000-bu. house, the other at Pampa (LaCrosse p. o.), will be let by the grain company this month.

Lauer (Ruff p. o.), Wash.—The Odessa Union Warehouse Co.'s new 100,000-bu. bulk grain elevator at Lauer station has been completed. This is the third elevator of its kind the contractor, Con H. Eckhardt, has built for the company during the past year.

Corvallis, Ore.—The Corvallis Feed & Seed Co. changed ownership when J. H. Rearden and Floyd L. Packer took over the holdings of J. E. Rearden and W. A. Bates. "Cappie" Rearden and "Deacon" Bates, two of the most popular business men of the community, declared they intend to "rest" and "go fishing" respectively, but they will continue interested in a supervisory capacity in the Corvallis Feed & Seed Co.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Pomeroy Grain Growers have let the contract to W. J. Morrell for construction of its 153,000-bu. capacity elevator, 60x60 ft., 61 ft. high to the eaves, to be located just west of the company's present elevator. Construction will start Feb. 1.

Seattle, Wash.—Members of Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc., are urged to attend the 12th annual convention which will be held here, in the New Washington Hotel Feb. 21 and 22. Plans have been made for a program of special interest and entertainment for the occasion.

Portland, Ore.—The annual meeting of the Portland Merchants Exchange was held Jan. 16 when six directors were elected. Proposed as directors by the nominating com'tee were K. C. Conyers, Donald Cameron, Fay Malone, P. G. Ostroot, L. R. Hussa, George Krummeck.

Davenport, Wash.—Conviction of Brian Smith, for many years manager of the Davenport Union Warehouse Co., was reversed by the supreme court of the state of Washington early in January. Mr. Smith was convicted of grand larceny last May in connection with using of company funds for the purchase of oil stock. Mr. Smith admitted using some of the funds but set up as a defense that he had authority to use these funds. The supreme court held that the charge did not constitute larceny but rather embezzlement. Mr. Smith is out on bond.

Ritzville, Wash.—Floyd C. Thiel, manager of the Ritzville Flouring Mills, presented R. G. "Gus" Warinske, city fire chief, with a check for \$1,000 for Ritzville Volunteer Fire Dept., as a Christmas present in appreciation of the fine piece of fire fighting which saved the mill from destruction by fire Nov. 9 that destroyed the adjoining warehouse. Both buildings were iron clad. A letter commending the department for its work accompanied the check. Mr. Thiel is a special agent for the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Contract for rebuilding the warehouse has been let to J. F. Graham.

Vancouver, Wash.—The Great Western Malt-ing Co. is planning to construct a half-million-bu. grain elevator here. The plans for the project are still in the tentative stage and definite decision to build has not been reached, however. It is now using space in the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s storage bins. Final decision on the elevator will be made at a directors' meeting the end of January. The new unit would be approximately one-fifth the size of the present grain elevator. Port of Vancouver officials feel reasonably sure the elevator will be built, already have begun work on a new road and have laid plans for a railroad spur to accommodate the storage facilities when and if the bins are built. William Einzig, general manager of the Malt-ing Co., said plans are for bins equal in height to the present elevator, which tower nearly 100 ft. above ground.

Cheney, Wash.—The dispute that has been a disturbing factor between the F. W. Martin Grain & Milling Co. and the Flour Mill & Cereal Workers Local No. 20,503 has been settled. The company accepted the local as exclusive bargaining agent, with the closed shop recognized thruout the plant.

Wendell, Ida.—E. G. Commons is building a storage grain elevator west of his packing plant. The new unit, 50 ft. high, will hold 30,000 bus. of grain, and will be used to store feedstuff for the turkey flocks. The crib walls will be built on 2x6's until within a short distance from the top when 2x4's will be used.

Kennewick, Wash.—The Transportation and Industries Com'tee of the Chamber of Commerce, under the direction of Edward Weber, has been co-operating with port district officials, and at a meeting with wheat farmers of the surrounding communities, held here the evening of Jan. 12, discussed the erection of a grain elevator. Eugene Kelly, manager of the Walla Walla Grain Growers Ass'n and Herbert G. West were present and explained the problems and advantages of river transportation in the shipment of wheat.

Ritzville, Wash.—Fire destroyed the old frame warehouse of the O'Neill Grain Co. and badly damaged the sheet-iron covered structure adjoining it early in January. The latter building contained 12,000 bus. of wheat owned by a Spokane grain broker, most of which was damaged by smoke and water. Harper C. Gemberling of Spokane, manager of the company, stated the wooden warehouse would not be rebuilt. No wheat had been stored in that section of the building for many years, he explained. The blaze started underneath the loading platform and is believed to have been of incendiary origin. This was the second large warehouse fire here within less than two months, one owned by the Ritzville Flouring Mills having burned Nov. 9.

Cottonwood, Ida.—The new crib elevator of Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., now practically completed, will be allowed to settle approximately a year before the final iron covering is applied. Latest type high speed handling machinery has been installed, that will permit unloading of 3,000 bus. per hour during rush season. Machinery has been installed, also, for custom grinding, cleaning, rolling and other handling of grain, and the new elevator is so arranged that the grain may be taken away either in bulk or sacks. The new elevator has a licensed capacity of 177,000 bus. storage space and the total capacity of Cottonwood facilities of the company will be 190,000 bus. when the 13,000-bu. storage space of the auxiliary unit is included. The crib type elevator has a base dimension of 72x64 ft. and the headhouse reaches a height of 90 ft. above ground level. The overall height of the building from the bottom of the receiving pit to the top of the cupola is 110 ft. W. J. Morrell is the contractor. John Ries is the local company agent and J. W. Shepard, Lewiston, is manager of the company.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Lake Norden, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported handling the largest volume of grain during the past year of any year in its history.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Henry Van den Akker, 58, co-partner in the Hub City Feed & Seed Co., died Jan. 10 following an illness of two weeks.

Freeman, S. D.—A grain grading show was held here Jan. 23 under the direction of George E. Anderson, county extension agent. Turner and Hutchinson Counties joined in the school, farmers bringing samples of their wheat and barley for analysis. Discussions by seed analysts was a feature of the program.

## SOUTHEAST

West Point, Miss.—The Happy Feed & Seed Co. store was destroyed by fire Jan. 2. There was partial insurance.

Huntington, W. Va.—We will remodel or build an entirely new commercial feed plant and may construct additional elevator space.—Gwinn Bros. & Co.

West Jefferson, N. C.—Troy, Ben and Jim Little, two brothers and a son, of Nathan's Creek, have bot the Bare Milling Co. plant here from Jess and A. P. Bare.



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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Spartanburg, S. C.—The Spartan Grain & Mill Co. is erecting a research laboratory, to be completed in February. The building, a one-story and one-room structure, will be used to house laboratory equipment now located in the present building.

Greenville, Miss.—Walcott & Steele will begin the erection of a modern seed and grain elevator of 75,000 bus. capacity, next month. This elevator will be designed to receive ear corn, shuck and shell same, as well as thresh small grains, soybeans, et cetera.

Appomattox, Va.—The Rosser Milling Co. will start work as soon as weather permits on a new mill to replace the building that burned recently. A 30x40 ft. frame building will be erected on the lots recently purchased on Route 460. J. Morton Rosser, owner, stated he expects to have his mill ready for business by Mar. 1.

## TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Robert Ruffio, 66, ex-president of the Memphis Merchants Exchange, died recently.

Memphis, Tenn.—Jan. 9 fire destroyed three buildings of the Parks Grain & Feed Co. J. W. Parks, manager of the company, said 6,500 bus. of mixed grains burned. Origin of fire unknown.—J. H. G.

## TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—Grady Parkerson, ass't manager of the Burrus Feed Mills, who had expected to return to work about Jan. 1 after having been absent because of illness for several months, is again confined to St. Paul Hospital, complications having developed.

Dallas, Tex.—New officers of the Dallas Grain Exchange named for 1940 are: W. A. Howard, pres.; G. H. Rogers, sec'y; A. J. Biggio, vice-pres.; D. S. Donovan, J. R. Brown, J. C. Crouch, Jack P. Burrus, R. T. Cofer, Blaine Thompson and Wiley Akins, directors.

Perryton, Tex.—J. H. Woodward, general manager of the Perryton Equity Exchange since 1926, resigned recently and L. T. Tucker, another veteran in the Perryton Equity organization has been named as temporary manager. Mr. Woodward was manager of the Equity's elevator at Huntoon for two years before becoming general manager. Previous to that time he was manager of the Liske Grain Elevator in this city, going to the Equity when the Liske business was sold to Equity in 1924. Perryton Equity Exchange owns and operates elevators at Waka, Farnsworth, Lord, Perryton, Twitchell and Huntoon. Mr. Woodward has made no definite plans for the future.

## UTAH

Duchesne, Utah.—G. C. Kohl, Arzy H. Mitchell, Frank Defa, F. L. Maxwell and Rulon J. Larsen have purchased an option, in effect until Feb. 1, to buy the Duchesne flour mill from E. H. Peterson of Roosevelt. Incorporation papers are being drawn up for a \$25,000 corporation which will operate under the name Duchesne Milling Co. Shares are par value \$1.00 per share. Officers will be elected at the first directors meeting following incorporation. The mill is operated entirely by water power and has a 70-bbl. capacity.

## WISCONSIN

Rhineland, Wis.—Ed Swedberg has opened the Swedberg Flour & Feed Co. here.

Boyceville, Wis.—A soybean processing plant is to be erected here for the manufacture of dairy feed.

Bruce, Wis.—The Clark & Svoma Milling Co., operators of a grist mill at Cadott for the past several years, have purchased a grist mill here.

Madison, Wis.—Vitality Mills, Inc., an Illinois corporation, has filed articles in Wisconsin to engage in the sale of animal and poultry food.—H. C. B.

Melrose, Wis.—Roy Lutz, local merchant, has purchased the Melrose Mill building and equipment. Wilbur Neidfeldt will continue as manager of the business.

Medina, Wis.—Ruscher Bros. Milling Co. has taken over the former P. A. Romson lumber and coal yard. The company will operate a mixer, grind and sell feed, and handle coal.

Palmyra, Wis.—Hoganson & Freeman Lumber & Supply Co. has been organized by P. Hoganson, J. H. Freeman, L. Hoganson, to deal in lumber, fuel, feed and building materials.

Superior, Wis.—Bernard Strong has been elected president of the Wisconsin State Employees Ass'n, Grain & Warehouse Chapter No. 23. Other officers named are Edward Pennington, vice-pres.; H. A. Sims, treas.; F. E. Dundon, financial and recording sec'y.—H. C. B.

Elsworth, Wis.—Fire of unknown cause originating under the combination desk and counter in the office of Cope Bros. elevator recently, was extinguished by employees, the damage, due to timely discovery of the blaze, being confined to the office. Paper money in the till in the desk, a shipment of calendars intended for distribution to customers, and furniture and office floor were burned.

Pigeon Falls, Wis.—Immediate arrangements were made following the recent fire that destroyed the P. Ekern Co. mill to resume operations, and feed grinding operations began within two days with a hammermill. E. A. Sletteland, owner of the mill, announced that the rebuilding of the mill will commence as soon as possible with a smaller building to be constructed on the present foundation. It will require some time to clear away the debris of the burned mill and machinery, which fell into the basement of the building. The new structure, while smaller, will house the necessary feed grinding machinery for an up-to-date plant. Power will be supplied by the concrete dam which was not damaged. An enclosure for temporary operation has been made and the flour room of the warehouse, which was saved, is being used for a mill office.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A decision by Circuit Judge Otto H. Breidenbach, denying damages to Raymond Dahl, Jr., Waterford, a victim of the Charles A. Krause Milling Co. explosion Apr. 10, 1937, was affirmed by the supreme court. Dahl, severely injured in the blast, had sued the company for \$125,000. A circuit court jury awarded him \$60,000, but Judge Breidenbach dismissed the complaint, holding the plaintiff had failed to show the cause of the explosion. Judge Breidenbach assessed \$254.70 costs against Dahl. Dahl appealed to the supreme court, claiming Judge Breidenbach has erred in changing jury findings on several questions concerning the company's maintenance of its equipment and for failing to grant judgment on the jury's verdict. Dahl's father, the company's traffic manager, was one of the nine persons killed in the explosion.

Madison, Wis.—Representatives of the Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n at a recent conference of grain dealers and produce men with U. M. Jones, Madison, in charge of the motor vehicle license division, said that carlot business "is being ruined" by the truckers, and small town feed dealers have lost business. Citing as instance Fond du Lac territory, they stated truckers sold corn at 58c bu., while the carlot price in the same territory was 62½c. Wisconsin feed dealers are wholeheartedly behind the license enforcement division of the Wisconsin motor bureau in its drive to make itinerant merchant truckers comply with the new law which went into effect Jan. 1 and under which "gypsy" truckers must pay a \$200 annual license fee, carry \$5,000 and \$10,000 personal injury insurance, and \$5,000 property damage insurance, furnish \$1,000 bond to assure that they will give correct measure, and provide a further bond of \$500 in guaranty of payment of taxes for which they might be liable.

A soybean research laboratory is being established at Williamsport, Pa., provided by K. H. Breon, pres. of the Pennsylvania Soybean Ass'n, to co-operate with the National Chemurgic Council.

Louisville, Ky.—Dr. W. A. Strowd, executive sec'y of the National Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n, has announced expectation that a new white flour, fortified with vitamins and minerals to increase its health properties, will be placed on the market in 30 to 60 days. The new flour follows 18 months' research by millers, medical men, and scientists. Its formula calls for addition of vitamins B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub>, nicotinic acid, calcium, phosphorus, and iron to the customary white flour.

## Supply Trade

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Universal Cordage Co. is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with passing off renovated products as new by using the description "pure manila" when made in whole or part of reclaimed manila fiber.

Three glass manufacturers, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Stewart-Carey Glass Co., and Capitol Glass Co., of Indianapolis, have agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from practices tending to prevent competition in the Indianapolis area.

Schnectady, N. Y.—Orders received by General Electric Co. during the fourth quarter of 1939 amounted to \$112,166,535, compared with \$63,419,265 in the final quarter of 1938, an increase of 77 per cent. Orders for the year 1939 were \$360,748,386, compared with \$252,176,223 for 1938, an increase of 43 per cent.

Muncy, Pa.—Malcolm C. Sargent, for the past five years district sales engineer in New England for Sprout, Waldron & Co., died Jan. 9 at the Quincy Hospital, Quincy, Mass. Mr. Sargent's death was caused by an embolism developing after an operation. He had been ill but a short time. Born in 1893 at Sargentville, Maine, Mr. Sargent was a lifelong resident of New England and had, thruout the area, a host of friends in the industries with which his work brought him in touch. Prior to joining Sprout, Waldron & Co. he was, for several years, a partner in the firm of Bellamy, Robie and Sargent, manufacturers and mill supply dealers of Cambridge.

## A New Catalog of Mill and Elevator Machinery

A new general line catalog just published by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co. carries complete information on the line of mill and elevator equipment bearing the trade name, Kelly-Duplex including vertical and horizontal feed mixers, hammer mills, corn cutters and graders, corn crushers and feeders, corn shellers, burr mills, magnetic separators, electric motors, chain drags and other elevator repairs and supplies.

A copy of this new Kelly-Duplex catalog will be sent to any mill or elevator operator upon request.



## Farm Factories Under N.L.R.B.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco has decided that persons employed in processing agricultural products in factories away from the farms where the products are grown are industrial employees and not agricultural laborers.

The court said "When the product of the soil leaves the farm, as such, and enters a factory for processing and marketing, it has entered the status of industry." The N.L.R.B. thus is given jurisdiction over a co-operative factory of citrus fruit growers.

Washington, D. C.—A meeting of the National Agricultural Advisory Council was called by Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace for Jan. 16. Purpose of the Council is to allow business men to confer with the Sec'y on agricultural problems growing out of Europe's war. The grain trade's representative is Frank A. Theis, Kansas City, vice-chairman of the National Grain Trade Council.



## Grain Carriers

**New Orleans, La.**—This market has installed a permit system to keep the port from being overburdened with grain offered for export.

**The Mississippi River** at St. Louis in January, 1940, reached the lowest stage on record, .02 of a foot lower than the previous low in December, 1937.

**Grain** and grain products were loaded into 26,441 cars during the week ending Dec. 30, compared with 25,892 during the same week in 1938, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads.

**A railroad** may disregard the routing instructions of a shipper to send his freight over a thru route incorporating the carrier's rail line and the government barge line, without being liable, in damages, to the government barge line for a division of the rate. This was the ruling of the federal court for the eastern district of Virginia, in No. 33, *Inland Waterways Corp. vs. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.* The barge line sued for a division of \$85.68 out of a freight charge of \$178.50 on shelled peanuts from Dothan, Ala., to St. Louis, over rails to Vicksburg, Miss., and barge beyond.

**Washington, D. C.**—Northern railroads have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to postpone for 60 days its order of Nov. 30 granting equalizing rate reductions on manufactured and industrial goods from the south to the north which were scheduled to become effective Mar. 1. Involved is a rail rate battle between the south and the north for market outlets, which may be reopened by the petition. The states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, whose representatives met in Chicago, Jan. 18, are expected also to petition re-opening of the case.

**Detroit, Mich.**—On reconsideration in No. 28030, *Commercial Milling Co., et al., vs. Pere Marquette*, embracing also No. 27695, *J. P. Burroughs & Sons, et al., vs. Pere Marquette*, the Interstate Commerce Commission reversed a previous finding and declared that rates on carloads of grain from points in Michigan, milled in transit at Detroit and Grand Rapids, and the products forwarded to destinations in central and trunk line territories, were unreasonable for the future to the extent that they exceed rates that would accrue on the basis of thru rates from and to the same points, plus a transit charge of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

## Grain Rate Reductions to Southeast Recommended

Examiners Arthur R. Mackley and George J. Hall presented a 175 page report to the Interstate Commerce Commission this month recommending general reductions in the rates applicable on grain and grain products from the southwest to the southeast.

They proposed that:

Rates from Oklahoma into the southeast be reduced 6c per cwt.

Rates from Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and other origin territory, be reduced 2c per cwt., when routed via Memphis.

Rates from origin territory to Carolina territory (North and part of South Carolina) be reduced 2c per cwt.

Rates from Amarillo, Texas, to Carolina territory be increased by 1c per cwt., to other southeastern territory be reduced by 5c per cwt. Similar reductions proposed for other parts of Texas.

The recommendations offered are designed to restore origin point relationships which existed before earlier reductions to the southeast.

## Lower Grain Rates from West Being Sought

The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced public hearings will open in the federal building at Sterling, Colo., on Mar. 1, on complaint against the Burlington and Union Pacific railroads seeking reduced rates on grain shipped from northeastern Colorado and southwestern Nebraska to Omaha and Kansas City. The action seeks to break down a common-point structure and effect rates on a mileage basis.

Charles W. Kreager, Jr., attorney for the Nebraska-Colorado Grain Producers Ass'n, complaining body, expressed belief the railroads may not oppose the proposed reduction. Fully 50 per cent of the wheat hauled from farmers of northeastern Colorado, and parts of Nebraska, is handled by "gypsy truckers," and reduced rates, it is believed, would return at least a part of this traffic to the rails.

## Hearings on Western Grain Rate Reduction Close

Interstate Commerce Commission examiners on Jan. 10, brought to a close in Kansas City, Mo., the hearing begun in Chicago on Jan. 3 on the request of 14 railroads for permission to reduce coarse grain rates from Iowa and northern Missouri to southern Missouri, Kansas and Colorado by 20 per cent.

The 3-day hearing conducted in Kansas City continued to show evidence overwhelmingly in favor of the reduction as a means of returning business to the rails that has been taken over by "gypsy truckers" during the last few years of high freight rates, and drought conditions in feeding areas. Market representatives from river rate-break points and railroad representatives were vigorous in their plea for the reduction, to which they pin hopes for a return of the carlot coarse grain business that preceded the "gypsy."

Testifying in favor of the reduction were representatives from the Wichita, Kan., board of trade; the St. Joseph, Mo., grain exchange; the Omaha, Neb., grain exchange; the Sioux City, Ia., grain exchange; the Kansas Corporation Commission, and the Topeka, Kan., Chamber of Commerce.

Similar favorable testimony was offered by representatives of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, and the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. Sec'y Ron Kennedy, of the latter organization, said "gypsy truckers" got 80 per cent of the grain hauling business in Iowa last year. The "filling station grapevine" as an information source for truckers who want to buy or sell commodities or merchandise was mentioned by several witnesses.

E. R. Savage, traffic manager for the Crete (Neb.) Mills, stated that more than 400,000 bus. of grain were trucked thru one Nebraska port of entry in one week, as an example of the volume of business taken by the itinerants.

Many country grain dealers as well as ass'n representatives, appeared at the hearing in Kansas City in favor of the reduction. Among them were J. O. Ross, Wamego, Kan., past president of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n; F. W. Lipscomb, Springfield, Mo., president of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n; A. L. Burroughs, grain dealer at Rockford, Neb., and Phil Ratliff, grain dealer at Neosho, Mo.

Five objectors appeared. With one exception they made brief pleas, showed less objection to the reductions in rates than to anticipated disturbance of intermarket relationships, and left. A. J. Leber, St. Louis attorney representing the Missouri Millers Ass'n, stayed thruout the hearing, withdrew his protests when G. A. Hoffelder, Chicago, Burlington railroad's assistant general freight traffic manager, representing the 14 interested railroads, drew up a

tentative agreement with him concerning extension of proposed rates to other parts of Missouri.

Examiners Arthur Mackley and George J. Hall refused to reveal what recommendations they would make, but said they would give the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D. C., oral report in hope of speeding a decision.

## Reduced Southern Grain Rates Recommended by Examiner

A 20 per cent reduction in wheat and flour rates from Gulf and South Atlantic ports to the interior has been recommended by an examiner to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Approval of the recommendation, it is expected, will increase the flow of wheat and flour in coastwise traffic from Pacific Coast ports like Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland.

Washington and Oregon public service officials backed the complaint that brought about the recommendation.

## Norris Flays Waterways

Ernest E. Norris, president of the Southern Railway System, appearing before the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Chamber of Commerce, flayed artificial channels on the Tennessee, Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers as public charges that furnished "cheap" transportation for a few shippers at the expense of the taxpayer.

"The present 9-ft. channel in the Ohio River," said Norris, "has cost in construction more than \$140,000 a river-mile, or about \$200,000 a mile for the distance between the termini."

"The annual operating and maintenance cost is about \$6,000 per mile when you measure the distance between the points reached, as railroad mileage is figured. Similar large figures are shown as to other inland waterways. It has cost the taxpayers about \$200,000 to construct each crooked mile of the Missouri channel between St. Louis and Kansas City, and you and I are paying more than \$2,000 per mile a year to keep it open."

The first car of meal out of the big soybean mill of Swift & Co. at Des Moines recently was shipped to E. H. Felton & Co., Indianola, Ia.

## Dismissal of Cargill Charges Recommended

The hearing long drawn out before S. Abbot Maginnis, referee of the Commodity Exchange Administration, for two years past, has resulted in a recommendation by the referee that the Commission grant the motion by Howard Ellis, attorney for the Board of Trade, that the complaint be dismissed.

In his report of Jan. 11 Referee Maginnis stated that Cargill, Inc., plaintiff, "has failed to make a prima facie case within the issues despite the fact that, as shown by the voluminous record, the utmost latitude has been allowed to counsel in making proof."

"The referee," Maginnis stated in the report, "is convinced that the only result, if the commission should require the Board of Trade to put up a defense, would be to make it more clear that Cargill cannot make out a case."

"The contention of Cargill that a merchant has more right that a speculator to acquire a long line and sit on it, no matter whether there is enough grain available for delivery on it, is unreasonable," the report said.

The Cargill Company had accumulated a long line of corn for September, 1937, delivery, and the Board of Trade ordered Cargill to sell, and set a price, for settlement, which price Cargill declared favored the shorts, and that fixing the price downward by the Board of Trade amounted to manipulation.



## Switching Practices in Minnesota Cities Discriminatory

Defendants should remove unreasonableness, discrimination, and prejudice by establishing line-haul rates to and from Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., that will include switching charges, recommended Examiner Frank M. Weaver in No. 27938, Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, vs. Chicago & North Western et al.

Under fire in the hearing were the practices of carriers in switching grain, grain products, and seeds at the cities named. Complaint contended the carriers failed to absorb switching charges except on competitive traffic, but did absorb them on competitive traffic, and that the same carriers absorbed switching charges on all traffic, competitive and non-competitive at other points.

## Enid Allowed Transit on Oklahoma Grain by I. C. C.

Reduced rates on grain shipped from Oklahoma points of origin to Enid and reshipped to or thru Kansas City, under a published transit arrangement, result from the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in I. & S. No. 4655, transit on grain at Enid, Okla., embracing also I. & S. No. 4680, transit grain in Oklahoma.

The Commission found justified elimination of a so-called 3-way rule by the Rock Island railroad which results in departures from the long-and-short-haul clause, and reduces the rates. The Oklahoma origins on the Rock Island that are involved are from 3 to 40 miles north from Enid, and are directly intermediate on the route from Enid to Kansas City.

A similar proposal by the Santa Fe railroad was refused by the Commission, which said that the Santa Fe's suspended schedules involved unjustified circuitous haulage.

Justification for the new arrangement, which was due to become effective Jan. 21, is maintenance of similar transit arrangements at Enid by the St. Louis-San Francisco.

## Ex-Barge Grain Rate Hearing Continues

Shippers of grain by barge were heard when Examiner R. G. Taylor reconvened at Chicago Jan. 17 the hearing in I. & S. 4718, grain proportionals, ex-barge to Official Territory.

They asked that railroads be required to cancel the suspended tariffs for elimination of east-bound re-shipping proportionals from Chicago on ex-barge grain.

O. B. Robbins, manager, Cooperative Allied Grain Dealers Corp., Morris, Ill., and its subsidiary, the Allied Barge Corp., declared that economies possible thru concentration of corn at Morris and Seneca, Ill., from farms and interior elevators, enabled his organization to pay 2c to 2½c per bu. more to producers than they would receive if rail transportation alone were available.

W. H. Allen, Morris, president of the cooperative, and manager of the Farmers Square Deal Grain Co., contended with Mr. Robbins that trucking of grain into Chicago had practically disappeared since barge transportation became available, and that cancellation of the re-shipping rates would simply drive the grain back to trucks.

L. J. Norton, professor of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, sided with the river shippers when he expressed belief that cancellation of the re-shipping rates on barged corn would cancel the geographical advantage enjoyed by producers who are so located that they can use the waterway.

## Trade Barriers Under Fire

Trade barriers at state borders are under fire by the Council of State Governments.

Also the constitution of the United States specifically forbids states to levy tariffs and interfere with interstate commerce, trade barriers at state lines have mushroomed into being under the guise of policing power for protection of health, or taxing power, or power to conserve natural resources.

Florida, for example, has an embargo against importation of oranges and other citrus fruits from California on the ground that the embargo will prevent the spread of brown rot into Florida. California has barred citrus fruits from all states except Arizona. Ports of entry agents in Kansas and eight surrounding states inspect trucks traveling interstate and collect registration fees, special mileage and gasoline taxes.

Paul T. Truitt, special assistant to the Sec'y of Commerce, is head of a com'te of federal experts recently appointed to study state taxes, licenses, plant and livestock quarantines, and ports of entry, which restrict and hamper the flow of trade over state boundaries. Business men's organizations are behind the efforts of this com'te, and the Council of State Governments is seeking to break down existing state trade barriers, and to prevent the creation of new ones.

## Surveys of Wheat Protein and Flaxseed Oil Contents

The Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada has issued its 13th annual protein survey of Western Canadian hard red spring wheat and survey of the oil content, iodine value and protein content of Western Canadian flaxseed of the 1939 crops.

The protein survey of the 1939 wheat crop, comprising analyses of 5,692 samples, shows that the mean protein content of the crop is 14.1%, which is 0.1% above the corresponding survey figure for the 1938 crop and 0.3% above the final 1938 value. The 1939 and 1938 figures for the individual provinces are: Manitoba, 14.4 and 13.6%; Saskatchewan, 14.3 and 14.4%; and Alberta, 13.7 and 13.7%.

To those who have followed the protein survey maps for the past 12 years, it will be apparent that the 1939 map is extraordinary in that the protein content of wheat from southwestern Saskatchewan is about 2% lower than usual. If this area had been blue (14.0 to 15.9% protein), the 1939 map would have been similar to the 1936 map and would have required no special comment. The explanation of the lower protein content in south-western Saskatchewan is undoubtedly that in 1939 this district had a much higher rainfall than usual.

Data obtained by analyses of weekly inspection office "averages" for each grade of Western Canadian barley show that the mean protein content of the 1939 crop is 12.2%, which is 0.3% higher than the final level for the 1938 crop.

The survey of the 1939 crop of flaxseed shows that the mean oil content is 41.1%, that the mean iodine value is 185.9 Wijs' units, and that the mean protein content of the oil-free meal is 47.1%. By comparison with last year's levels, this year's oil content is 0.2% lower, iodine value is 0.7 units lower, and protein content is 0.9% higher.

The maltster, who is interested mainly in the first three grades of six-row barley, will generally consider high protein unsatisfactory since high-protein barleys produce malts giving a lower extract yield. On the other hand, from the feeders' viewpoint, high protein content in barley is probably advantageous.

The American Farm Bureau officials on Jan. 11 told the president that the income tax should be increased to pay \$807,000,000 to farmers.

## Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

**Wagon Loads Received.** A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¼ lbs.

**Receiving and Stock Book** for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¼ lbs.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book** contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

**Grain Scale Book**, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 28. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

**Grain Receiving Register** is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8¼x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 Lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book**, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

**Grain Receiving Ledger**, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8¼x13¼, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.  
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## Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



# Field Seeds

**Sallisaw, Okla.**—W. J. Walton has moved his seed and feed business to a new location.

**Albany, N. Y.**—Fire did an estimated \$3,-000 worth of damage to the Wiggan Seed Co., Jan. 3.

**Mt. Vernon, Wash.**—Frank C. Johnson is discontinuing the seed business and disposing of his stock and fixtures.

**Montgomery, Ala.**—N. A. Vestergaard, proprietor of the Montgomery Seed Co., changed its name Jan. 1 to Vestergaard Seed Co.

**Los Banos, Cal.**—The Anderson Seed Co. has been formed by A. Kenneth Anderson, who has been handling seeds for the Builders Lumber Co.

**Great Falls, Mont.**—John D. Ross, Sr., of Graham & Ross, who began business here in 1895, died recently in a hospital at Long Beach, Cal., aged 81 years, after a heart attack.

**Boston, Mass.**—A meeting of the New England Seedsmen's ass'n was scheduled to be held here Jan. 19 to discuss the federal seed act.

**Cambridge, Ill.**—The Farmers Co-operative Seed Co. suffered \$15,000 loss by a fire that damaged the top story and roof of its 3-story plant.

**Atlantic, Ia.**—Earl E. May Seed & Nursery Co. is re-opening its retail store here in a new location, and under the local management of Milo Mathisen.

**Boonville, Ind.**—Charles Kindermann of the William Kindermann's Sons, seed dealers, will spend the remainder of the winter in St. Petersburg, Florida.—W.B.C.

**Boone, Ia.**—Earl E. May will reopen his store here in a new location. This will be the fifth season for operation of a May store here. Earl Manley will be manager.

**Shenandoah, Ia.**—The Henry Field Seed Co. has arranged with Gamble Stores, Inc., of Minneapolis, for the retail distribution of its seeds thru 125 Gamble stores in Iowa.

**Dallas, Tex.**—A joint meeting of the Texas Seed Breeders Ass'n and the Certified Seed Breeders' Ass'n was held in the Adolphus hotel, Jan. 19 and 20. About 100 were in attendance.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—The new Federal Seed Act will be the topic of a discussion led by A. S. Carter, Indiana chief seed inspector, at the meeting Jan. 29 of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

**Washington, Ia.**—Edgar A. Oetgen, who transferred his interest in the Oetgen Seed Co. to his brother, Walter, Dec. 13, was found dead Jan. 9 in the gas filled kitchen of his home. He had suffered a nervous breakdown in November.

**Salem, Ore.**—The Ivan Stewart Seed Co. plant in West Salem was destroyed by fire Dec. 19 with a loss of \$50,000. Included in the loss was some \$15,000 worth of seed and grain and machinery. Cause of the fire unknown.—F. K. H.

## Directory

### Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station has tested nearly 1,500 varieties of soybeans during the last two years, and still has 160 varieties to test in its effort to find a new early variety suited to early harvest in Iowa.

**Fredonia, N. Y.**—A group headed by Frank H. Patton, a director, has bought by court approval the box division of the Good Seed Co., bankrupt, thru which it sold seeds to retail stores, for \$90,000. C. H. Williams is authorized to operate the school division as trustee.

**Charleston, S. C.**—Charles T. McIntosh Sons, Inc., seed house is celebrating its 100th anniversary on the same site. The business was founded by John Thomson in 1840, came into the possession of William McIntosh in 1892, and has stayed in the McIntosh family thru three generations.

**Ames, Ia.**—While the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station has no white corn hybrids for distribution, it expects to have some available in the future. "White corn has commanded a premium as high as 8 to 10 cents per bushel at some points in the last two years," says E. S. Dyas, state college agronomist.

**Prescott, Wis.**—The 4th annual Barley Day & Grain Show was held in the Ellsworth High School auditorium on Jan. 16. One-peck farm samples of barley, oats, winter rye, winter and spring wheat, 10 ear samples of open pollinated and hybrid corn, and quart samples of flax, clover, timothy and alfalfa seed entered competition in the show.

**Fremont, Neb.**—Displays were arranged by 15 exhibitors in the city auditorium for the 4th annual Midwestern Irrigation Congress & Small Grains, Corn & Egg Show, Jan. 15 and 16, according to the expectations of General Chairman R. A. Luehrs. Hybrid corn and sorghum displays were prominent in the show. Hybrid corn was the subject of discussions on the second day.

**Denver, Colo.**—The seedsmen's group of the Denver Chamber of Commerce closed a year of semi-monthly luncheon meetings with an annual Christmas dinner and exchange of calendars, pencils, and holiday trinkets on Dec. 20 following a 17-year-old custom. Elected chairman of the group for the ensuing year was F. C. Vetting, of Rocky Mountain Seed Co.; vice chairman, Miss Clara T. Root of Colorado Seed Co.; sec'y (re-elected), Charles I. Simpson, of Simpson Seed Co.

### Tags Required on Seed in Indiana

All farmers who advertise seed for sale in Indiana must have their seed tested and tagged, says H. R. Kraybill, Indiana Seed Commissioner. The only exemption to the tagging provisions of the law is a farmer who has grown the seed selling and delivering it to the purchaser on the farmer's own premises without tagging.

Indiana farmers must accordingly meet the same regulations as retail and wholesale seedsmen.

The Indiana seed tags include the seeds-

man's name and address, the percentage purity, the percentage germination, the origin or place where grown and the number of noxious weed seeds per pound.

### Nebraska Seedsmen's Annual

Charles Campbell, Seward, was re-elected president at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Seedsmen's Ass'n in Lincoln, Jan. 11. Earl Conrad, Fremont, was continued as sec'y. Provisions of the new federal seed law, which becomes effective Feb. 5, were discussed by R. C. Kinch, state seed analyst.

Elton Lux, University of Nebraska extension service, reviewed the 1940 farm program in its relation to seed dealers.

### Law Discussed by Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n

Nearly 100 southern seedsmen attended a called meeting of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n in the Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 15.

Purpose of the meeting was to hear the federal seed act explained by W. A. Davidson of the agricultural marketing service, Washington, D. C., who had appeared at a similar called meeting in Ohio less than a week earlier.

Seven seed analysts from neighboring states were among the delegates present.

### New Varieties of Grains Developed in 1939

Late research led to the development of Pilot and Rival, two new varieties of wheat bred for resistance to stem rust, which gave a good account of themselves in the severe epidemic of leaf rust in 1938, according to Dr. E. C. Auchter, chief of the bureau of plant industry of the U.S.D.A. Pilot and Rival wheats are also resistant to several forms of stinking smut. The new wheat varieties were developed by hybridization in agricultural experiment stations and were distributed in 1939.

HYBRID CORN is credited in the report with jumping from 500,000 acres in 1935 to 17,000,000 acres in 1938, and an estimated 25,000,000 acres in 1939. Inbred lines developed at experiment stations are used extensively by commercial breeders.

SEVERAL THOUSAND bushels of certified Colby milo seed were distributed in 1939. This grain sorghum was the most promising of several varieties sent to the Colby, Kan., experiment station for testing, in connection with efforts to breed sorghums suited to harvesting with a combine in northwestern Kansas, western Nebraska, and eastern Colorado. It was the highest yielding grain sorghum in 1938 tests, maturing early enough for harvesting with combines and proving dry enough at maturity for safe storage.

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## Ohio Seed Dealers Discuss Federal Seed Act

W. A. Davidson of the agricultural marketing service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C., explained the new federal seed act to 200 delegates at a special meeting of the Ohio seed trade, called by the Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n, in Columbus, Jan. 10.

His analysis of the federal seed law took up most of the forenoon. After lunch the meeting reconvened into an open forum at which Mr Davidson answered questions.

Also appearing on the meeting program were Stanley E. Laybourne, chief of the division of plant industry in Ohio, and C. N. McIntyre, specialist in charge of the seed section.

Presiding over this special meeting, which was attended by many Ohio elevator operators who handle seeds at retail as well as wholesale, was Vice-President J. Paul Donley, of Ashland.

## Prosecutions Under Alabama Seed Law

M. G. Griffin, Marion, Ala., was fined \$10 for selling worthless lespedeza seed.

The Pennyroyal Seed Co. shipped from Hopkinsville, Ky., to Tuscaloosa, Ala., 13 bags of lespedeza that were misbranded and ordered by the court to be burned.

The Largent Service Co., Fayetteville, Tenn., shipped to Carrollton, Ala., 10 bags of lespedeza seed found to be in violation of the Alabama Pure Seed Law and ordered to be burned. Eight bags shipped by the same company to Greensboro, Ala., also misbranded, were ordered burned.

Frank Holcombe, Oneonta, Ala., voluntarily burned 5 bags of lespedeza seed when found by the state seed laboratory to be worthless for planting.

## Farm Seed Group Holds Mid-Winter Meeting

Meeting Jan. 15 in the Palmer House, at Chicago, for their regular mid-winter convention, members of the Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, convened under the chairmanship of L. M. Brown, Chicago, and heard a lengthy discussion of the new federal seed act by C. W. Kitchen, chief of the agricultural marketing service, U.S.D.A.

The act, administered by the Agricultural Marketing Service, will become effective Feb. 5 as to imported seed and agricultural seeds in interstate commerce.

Promulgation of the rules and regulations followed consideration by department of agriculture officials, state seed officials, seedsmen and representatives of consumer and producer organizations. Proposed regulations were discussed in conferences at San Francisco and Kansas City and at a formal hearing held in Washington.

"It was impossible to include in the regulations all of the many suggestions received," Mr. Kitchen said, "because of the necessity for considering the best interests of all individuals concerned. The act is expected to extend protection to users and handlers of seeds. It will be administered to develop a practical application of its intent."

The rules and regulations explain the procedures to be followed in administering the act. Preparations are under way for more detailed explanation so that all persons affected may easily understand the requirements and the rules and regulations covering administration. A service and regulatory announcement containing the act and regulations will be available soon.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF, St. Louis, Mo., followed Kitchen, and explained his com'te's progress on disseminating information on weed control.

A. L. BIBBINS, Syracuse, N. Y., and J. H. Withey, followed Mr. Mangelsdorf on the program, and sketched tentative plans for a proposed educational plan on seed.

M. C. ZELMER, Chicago, discussed dockage and timothy seed buying standards, commenting that new problems had arisen thru use of the combine in harvesting timothy seed.

R. M. EVANS, Washington, D. C., administrator for the A.A.A., addressed the dealers on the "Seed Trade's Interest in Conservation," at the afternoon session.

Mr. ZELMER outlined procedure used by government statisticians in preparing government forecasts and final estimates.

Adjourned until the regular annual meeting in June.

## Staining Regulations for Imported Legume Seeds

When short domestic crops send alfalfa and clover seed prices sky-rocketing, foreign seeds of these crops climb our tariff walls profitably.

Officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture contend that even if foreign seed is of excellent quality and meets the requirements of the federal seed act for purity and germination, it may not be well adapted to growth in this country.

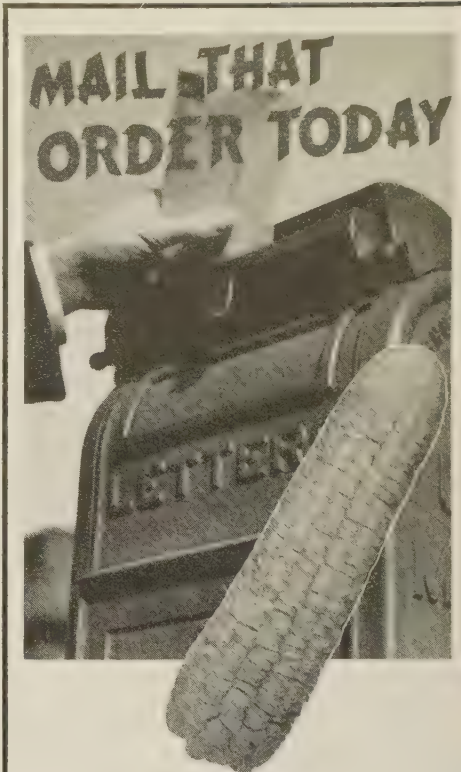
For this reason federal law requires that imported seeds of alfalfa and red clover must be stained. The staining is an indication of the adaptability. Staining regulations for seed from the different countries are as follows: Canada, 1% violet; Africa, 10% red; Turkestan, 10% purple; South America, 10% orange red; Italy, 10% red; other countries, 1% green.

Under these regulations alfalfa and red clover seed imports must have the given percentage of stained seed mixed thru each quantity of the seed offered for sale.

## Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during December and the six months ending Dec. 31, compared with like periods a year earlier, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have been as follows, in pounds:

	December		July 1 to Dec. 31	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Alfalfa	528,300	467,300	1,085,600	840,200
Bluegrass, Can.	2,200	2,800	13,800	6,800
Brome, smooth	140,200	76,100	1,759,900	572,100
Clover, alsike	33,400	.....	297,300	700
Clover, crims'n	307,600	65,400	5,051,200	4,544,600
Clover, red	.....	300	13,200	163,100
Clover, white	127,100	463,800	525,000	1,276,100
Fescue, meadow	600	27,000	24,900	38,800
Grass, orchard	44,600	335,600	123,600	1,704,400
Mixtures, alsike and timothy	.....	32,500	34,300	32,700
Mixtures, alsike, tim. & red clover	.....	.....	.....	7,400
Mixtures, grass	.....	.....	29,500	.....
Rape, winter	1,114,700	411,900	3,059,600	4,294,300
Ryegrass, Ital.	85,500	11,100	290,700	13,400
Ryegrass, per.	189,100	50,800	418,800	243,600
Vetch, common	64,900	.....	175,000	868,500
Vetch, hairy	.....	132,000	2,611,400	4,598,400
Bentgrass	27,100	.....	112,400	2,800
Bluegrass, an'l	3,700	500	4,100	7,600
Bluegrass, rgh.	62,700	209,600	524,100	410,900
Bluegrass, wood	.....	2,200	.....	3,700
Clover, subt'n	.....	100	900	1,000
Clover, suckling	4,500	18,100	28,500	49,700
Dogtail, crested	2,500	.....	8,900	100
Fescue, Chew.	256,100	77,300	684,300	530,400
Fescue, other	8,200	38,800	53,900	139,800
Grass, Bahia	1,000	2,500	43,900	15,400
Grass, carpet	.....	100	.....	12,400
Grass, Dallis	.....	12,600	80,700	107,000
Grass, Guinea	700	.....	56,800	23,500
Grass, Jaragua	.....	.....	3,600	1,700
Grass, molasses	.....	.....	42,000	200
Grass, rescue	.....	.....	200	47,900
Grass, Rhodes	.....	14,800	79,400	48,700
Grass, velvet	.....	.....	4,000	20,100
Kudzu	.....	.....	5,000	.....
Medick, black	22,400	8,200	107,200	52,500
Millet, Jap.	251,100	.....	251,100	.....
Sourclover	.....	.....	35,000	.....
Sweetclover	1,221,100	1,706,200	2,920,700	6,440,500
Trefoil, birdsfoot	.....	.....	.....	100
Vetch, purple	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Wheatgrass, crested	91,900	400	758,700	185,000
Wheatgrass, slender	2,300	.....	30,800	18,100



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## Effect of Moisture on Stored Seeds

At the Colorado Experiment Station an experiment was begun in 1932 to study the effect of atmospheric humidity on the rate of loss in viability, respiration rate and moisture content of wheat, oats and barley.

Marquis wheat, Colless barley, and Colorado 37 oats grown in 1922, 1926, and 1931 were used in the experiment. The samples were taken from the same lots studied by Robertson and Lute.

Fifteen crystallizing dishes, each containing a sample of 200 seeds, were placed in each desiccator over sulfuric acid solutions. Each desiccator had a capacity of 8,400 cc., and the crystallizing dishes were 50 mm. in diameter by 35 mm. deep. The acid varied in concentration in the different desiccators to produce the range in humidity. The data of Wilson were used in calculating the concentrations of acid required.

The experiment was run in a thermostatically controlled room at approximately 70° F., except that the thermostat was disconnected while the last set of samples was still under study and these were subjected to a wide range of temperature for the last year, the temperature often reaching 100°.

At suitable intervals, samples of from 500 to 1,000 cc. of air were drawn from the desiccators and analyzed for CO<sub>2</sub>. At the same time grain samples were removed for moisture and germination determinations.

The absorption apparatus described by Gardner was used for the CO<sub>2</sub> analyses. The samples of gas were drawn thru 25 cc. of 0.1 normal NaOH in the absorbing flask which contained also a few drops of normal butyl alcohol and phenolphthalein. After the samples were drawn, the flask was disconnected and 10 cc. of 10-percent BaCl<sub>2</sub> added. The contents were then titrated with 0.1 normal HCl in the closed flask thru a hole in the stopper.

After each sampling, the lids of the desiccators were removed and the air changed by fanning. The CO<sub>2</sub> in the outside air was determined at each change of air and a correction made for this at the time of the next sampling. A blank determination was used to correct for the CO<sub>2</sub> initially in the absorption flask.

While the results of the experiment show that the decrease in viability due to moisture in the atmosphere depends on the age and condition of the grain when it goes into storage as well as on the relative humidity, they also show that grain in even the best condition will not survive long when the atmospheric moisture approaches saturation at the temperature studied. For example, very serious damage occurred in less than a month to all grain stored at 90-per cent relative humidity or higher while some of the grain lasted nearly 3 years with small damage at 57.6 per cent.

Similar results are reported for oats by Bakke and Noecker. They found that grain containing 15 per cent of moisture and less showed a germination of 91 per cent and above at the end of the experiment. Grain containing a greater percentage of moisture ranged from 3 to 85 per cent in germination at the end of the experiment.

The data in the germination table should be useful as a guide in predicting the approximate maximum time seed can be kept in storage at the temperature studied without serious injury. Since the percentage of moisture in the grain may be used as an estimate of the approximate humidity of the storage environment, it may also be used directly in estimating the probable maximum life of the grain. Approximate equilibrium is reached within 2 weeks when grain is stored in atmospheres above 79-per cent relative humidity.

On the basis of these figures, grain containing more than 20 per cent of moisture cannot be

expected to last more than a month without serious injury if the moisture content does not decrease; while grain with 10 per cent of moisture might last as long as 3 years if in good condition at the beginning. Either the relative humidity or the percentage of moisture in the grain can be used as a valuable criterion in predicting the probable rate of deterioration of wheat, oats, and barley in storage.

## Seed Clinic Sponsored in South Dakota Town

Grain dealers of Moody County, S. D., are sponsoring a seed clinic at Flandreau, Jan. 25, in cooperation with the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, the Federal Grain Supervision, and the South Dakota Extension Service.

Farmers are being urged to bring samples of barley or wheat seed which they intend to plant, and these samples will be analyzed for purity, type, and suitability for the territory.

"One of the most significant reasons for variation in yields is variation in quality of seed," said J. L. Baldwin, Flandreau grain dealer. "One farmer will wonder why his yield is not so good as his neighbor's, when as a matter of fact, there is no other reason than that the seed used could not produce good returns."

## Crop Improvement Ass'n Elects Governors

The annual meeting of the Northwest Crop Improvement Association was held on Friday, Dec. 29, 1939, at the Minneapolis Club.

The following men were elected to the Board of Governors for the ensuing year, with Stanley Partridge re-elected chairman: Stanley Partridge, Pillsbury Flour Mills; Cargill MacMillan, Cargill, Inc.; J. H. Chilton, Archer-Daniels Midland Co.; Walter H. Mills, Washburn-Crosby Co.; Chas. T. Silversen, Eagle Roller Mill Co.; L. E. Voell, Kurth Malting Co.; C. G. Ireys, Russell-Miller Mfg. Co.; Ben C. McCabe, International Elev. Co.; P. C. Hicks, International Mfg. Co.; F. J. Seebach, Fleischmann Malting Co.; Henry Kuehn, King Midas Flour Mills; Frank H. Higgins, Frank H. Higgins Co.; C. M. Hardenbergh, Commander-Larabee Mfg. Co.; John W. Haw, Northern Pacific; E. C. Hillweg, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and E. J. Mitchell, Flax Development Committee.

## Screen-Bottomed Chute Saves Mercury Dust

John Nichols, Walworth County, Wis., hybrid seed corn grower, has found a way to prevent waste of the mercuric phosphate dust with which the graded seed is treated for prevention of seedling diseases before bagging.

Nichols uses a regulation seed treating machine, with a receiving hopper for the seed, a dust feeding box, and a motor-driven augur to mix the seed and cover it with the dust.

Excess mercury dust, accumulating in the bottom of the augur trough, would pile up finally high enough so that the augur would push out slugs of it at a time into the bags where treated seed was being drawn off.

The problem was solved by building a screen bottomed extension chute on the seed treating machine in place of the bagger, forcing the treated seed corn to slide across this screen before it fell into the sacker. Excessive dust strained thru the screen to be salvaged by a metal dust catching trough below it.

This simple contrivance not only prevents waste of mercury dust for Mr. Nichols, but it improves the sacked seed. It prevents accumulations of dust in the sacked seed that might burn the seed and kill the germs should the seed become a bit damp in storage.

## California County Commissioners' Requirements Under Federal Seed Act

By R. E. MASON, before California Agricultural Commissioners.

Shipments of seed moving in interstate commerce in addition to carrying certain required label information as to germination and purity must also carry information as to noxious weed seed in accordance with the laws of the state into which the seed is shipped.

All buyers of seed require that the seed they buy conform to the state law into which the seed is moving. In other words, California buyers of seed require that the seed they obtain from other states meet the requirements of the California law and now under the Federal Seed Act it becomes unlawful for the seller of seed in another state to ship seed into California which does not meet with the California requirements, as to noxious weed seed information.

The vital problem which now presents itself to California seedsmen is that they may buy seed guaranteed to pass the California law and still not have it meet the individual Agricultural Commissioners' requirements exercised under authority of the quarantine provisions of the Agricultural Code. As to whether each county commissioners' requirements under the quarantine law constitute a part of the California law has been a subject which has already been discussed and is probably one which would have to be decided in the courts.

The effect of each county commissioner having individual requirements will very likely result in California buyers having to accept the seed without recourse before it is transported into this state, a situation directly against the best interests of all concerned here in California.

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# Supreme Court Decisions

Digest of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**Liability of Reconsignee for Charges.**—Where reconsignee exercised dominion over cars by giving diversion orders, the reconsignee became liable for freight and transportation charges.—*Penn. R. Co. v. Rubin*, Superior Court of Pennsylvania, 198 Atl. 521.

**Carrier's Liability.**—In shipper's action against common carrier by motor truck for value of shipment of yarn not delivered to consignee, trial judge's finding that loss of shipment was due to carriers' negligence was proper in absence of explanation as to how loss occurred.—*Quaker Worsted Mills Corporation v. Howard Trucking Corporation*, Superior Court of Pennsylvania, 198 Atl. 691.

**Processing Tax.**—A processor of wheat products upon whom a processing tax was imposed, which was due and payable before any sale of its products took place, is under no legal obligations, after the law imposing it was declared unconstitutional, to repay to the purchaser, an amount equal to the processing tax in the absence of an agreement to do so, altho the amount of the tax is added to and buried in the contract price.—*Crete Mills v. Smith Baking Co.* Supreme Court of Nebraska, 286 N.W. 333.

**Liability for Freight Charges.**—One directing railroad company to forward shipment to corporation at point in another state than that in which such carrier was ordered to deliver it to him by one to whom consignor ordered it—diverted on arrival at point in third state accepted goods as consignee and became liable for all freight charges, including those for transportation to last consignee, in absence of contrary contract with carrier.—*Pennsylvania R. Co. v. Seiler*, Court of Appeals of Ohio, Hamilton County, 22 N.E. (2d) 843.

**Fraudulent Sale of Grain.**—In action by judgment creditors of lessee's father for value of corn which was grown on leased land and was purchased by creditor at sheriff's sale under execution and was subsequently sold by lessee to buyers who sold to grain company, evidence warranted recovery from buyers on ground that lease was scheme to hinder, delay and defraud father's creditors and that buyers were apprised of the facts, but did not warrant recovery from grain company on ground that company was a bona fide purchaser for value without notice.—*Appellate Court of Illinois*, 21 N.E. (2d) 633. The Tampico Farmers Elevator Co. brought suit against the Walnut Grain Co. and others to recover the value of corn allegedly belonging to the Tampico Co. The Tampico Co. won a reversal of the judgment of the Circuit Court of Whiteside County.

**Landlord's Lien.**—The Appellate Court of Illinois on Oct. 11, 1939, gave judgment for the value of 105 bus. of corn against the Whitaker Farmers Grain Co. in an appeal from the Circuit Court of Kankakee County, to the tenant, Ed Simpson, whose contract with the owner of the farm, Susie Salzman, provided that owner and tenant were to share equally. The defense of the grain company was that the owner claimed a lien on the corn because tenant had received more than 50 per cent of the corn grown on the farm. Tenant Simpson had brought suit for the value of 466 bus., but the court found him entitled under the evidence to only 105 bus.—22 N.E. (2d) 965.

**Interstate Sale of Mortgaged Property.**—M. O. McCoy shipped from his farm in Winnebago County, Iowa, 21 steers by truck to Sig. Ellingson & Co., at Union Stock Yards, South St. Paul, Minn., for sale, altho he had given a mortgage on the steers to the Mason City Production Credit Ass'n, filed for record with the county recorder. The Credit Ass'n brought suit against Ellingson & Co. and got judgment for \$1,002.90, the Supreme Court of Minnesota holding June 30, 1939, that the chattel mortgage duly filed for record in Iowa was constructive notice to all the world of plaintiff Credit Ass'n's rights in the steers even when wrongfully brought into Minnesota and delivered to defendant, a registered market agency under the Packers and Stockyards Act, which act does not supersede state law on chattel mortgage security.—286 N.W. 713.

## Plant Flax Early

"Some samples of flax seed received at the laboratory," says Dr. R. L. Porter, head of the Iowa State College seed laboratory, "have been germinating as low as 50 per cent. Others have germinated between 80 and 90 per cent."

Porter blames weed seeds with causing more failures in growing a flax crop than any other single cause. "It is not uncommon to find as high as 10 per cent weed seeds in flax seed samples," he says.

Seed treatment prevents seed rotting and seedling blights and improves the germination and field stands. But the seed should be planted about the same time as oats. Flax is a poor weed fighter, and delay in planting lets late weeds get a start with the flax and cause unnecessary loss in yield and quality.

Recommended disease-resistant varieties of flax for Iowa are Bison and Redwing, the latter maturing about a week earlier.

## U.S.D.A. Appropriations Reduced

The administration has ordered sharp cuts in appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year beginning July 1, reducing the total to \$142,930,918 from \$187,854,868, the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Of interest to grain dealers in the list of appropriations, with comparative appropriations being spent in the present year in parentheses, are:

Cereal and forage insects, \$369,740 (\$383,700).

European corn borer control, \$28,239 (\$32,939).

Barberry eradication, \$176,460 (\$175,000).

Insecticide and fungicide investigations, \$136,174 (\$134,984).

Transit inspection, \$44,559 (\$44,059).

Foreign plant quarantine, \$683,080 (\$680,000).

Certification of exports, \$31,862.

Market news service, \$1,136,090 (\$1,138,302).

Federal seed act administration, \$94,072 (\$52,293).

Insecticide act enforcement, \$194,020 (\$193,180).

In addition the fund for "aids to agriculture" has been reduced from \$1,316,841,518 to \$903,785,000.

Corn sealed as collateral for C.C.C. loans is reported to total 81.8 per cent of the 1939 crop.

## Books Received

**ILLINOIS CORN PERFORMANCE TESTS**, 1939, is Bulletin 463, of the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, authored by R. R. Copper, G. H. Dungan, A. L. Lang, J. H. Bigger, Benjamin Koehler, and Oren Bolin, and covering the 6th annual series of tests. A total of 331 hybrids and 29 open-pollinated varieties were included on the 10 Illinois corn-performance test fields in 1939. The effect of seasonal conditions, soil fertility, methods of planting, insects, and disease, and the yield records in all parts of Illinois are given. Free on request to the experiment station.

**ELEVEN YEARS OF SOYBEAN INVESTIGATIONS** titles Bulletin 462 of the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana. W. L. Burlison, C. A. Van Doren, and J. C. Hackleman are the authors. This 168-page bulletin covers the performance of different varieties of soybeans in northern, central, and southwestern Illinois; the effect of seeding practices on yields, with particular reference to the rate and method of seeding, and the date of seeding; the effects of storage on the quality of soybeans, with particular reference to the length of storage, shrinkage in storage, and the chemical composition of 3-year-old beans. Numerous charts and tables give the results of trials. Free on request to the experiment station.

**POULTRY HUSBANDRY**—The fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices and up-to-date information concerning methods of poultry production are well set forth in the newest book, containing chapters on breeding, incubation, rearing, housing, feeding, disease prevention, egg and poultry marketing. To feeding principles and practice 98 pages are devoted, with many tables giving for each ingredient its content of carbohydrates, fat, fiber, protein, moisture and ash, as well as the mineral and vitamin constituents of many feeds and grains, and the relative amounts of the important riboflavin vitamin in 20 of the leading protein supplements. Poultry production and marketing has made such great progress in recent years that the up-to-date information in this volume is indispensable. By Morley A. Jull, professor and head of poultry department University of Maryland. Cloth. 548 pages, profusely illustrated and indexed. The McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York and London. Price, \$4.00.

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## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

# Feedstuffs

**Brewers' dried grains** production amounted to 6,600 tons in December, 51,600 tons in the six months ending December, compared with 6,700 and 49,000 tons, respectively, in the same periods of 1938.

**Distillers dried grains** production totaled 14,400 tons in December, 69,300 tons in the six months ending December, compared with 14,700 and 72,400 tons, respectively, for the same periods in 1938.

**Norfolk, Neb.**—Dealers in Northeast Nebraska handling Allied Mills feeds met at the Hotel Norfolk Jan. 11 to discuss the 1940 poultry program and view the motion picture "Vitamins on Parade" produced at the University of Wisconsin.

**Production of alfalfa meal** in December totaled 19,000 tons, and for the seven months ending December, 202,000 tons, compared with 26,000 and 191,000 tons, respectively during the same periods in 1938, reports the agricultural marketing service of the U.S.D.A., at Washington, D. C.

**College Station, Tex.**—Sales of commercial feeding stuffs in Texas broke all records during the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1939. Sales were 1,697,189 tons, against 1,542,833 and 1,443,552 tons in the two preceding fiscal years, respectively, as reported by the State Experiment Station.

**Bedford, O.**—Geo. A., Stanley E. and Kenneth G. Mighton, co-partners, trading as S. E. Mighton Co., Ltd., have agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue representing in interstate commerce that their products are "balanced" foods for all breeds of dogs, cats, puppies and foxes.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Dawe's Products Co. has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease unfair representations in the sale of "Vitamelk," "Dawe's Vitamelk," "D. V. Base," "Vitamelk Base," and "Vitamelk Concentrate," to be used in compounding poultry and live stock feed.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—All millfeed tendered on contracts for either St. Louis or Chicago delivery must be packed in new burlap sacks of 100 pounds net weight effective June 1, 1940, according to announcement by W. J. Krings, sec'y of the Merchants Exchange. The Merchants Exchange directors adopted the regulation Jan. 9.

**Washington, D. C.**—The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt states about January 1 was 12 per cent larger this year than last. The estimate also shows an increase of about 19 per cent in the number on feed in the 11 western states. The total number on feed at the beginning of 1940, for the country as a whole, was the largest in recent years and among the largest in the past 20 years.—U.S.D.A.

## Mexican Sugar Feed

Antiquated Mexican sugar mills leave so much sugar in the bagasse that it makes a valuable feed when mixed with sesame oil refuse, corn meal, or fed with alfalfa or barley.

It is being manufactured by Pasto Miel plants located in Mexico City, Merida, Yucatan, Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Morelia, Michoacan and Tecate, Lower California. The plant in Tecate is exporting 100 tons a day to the state of California.

When mixed with corn this feed has 1,550 calories per pound as compared with only 1,110 for the average dairy feed. It contains every vitamin.—J. H. G.

## Fluorine in Feedingstuffs

D. Dahle in the Journal of Official Agricultural Chemists reports that cottonseed meal, cottonseed hulls, maize, maize germ and oats were found to contain the following amounts of fluorine, respectively: 20 to 31, 12 to 14, 1 to 2, 8 to 11 and 3 to 4.5 parts per million. When the meal and germ were extracted with chloroform and ether, part of the F was found in the extract (fat) and part in the residue. The analytical results were found to vary according to the method of preparation of the sample. A sufficiently rapid method of destroying organic matter without losing F has not yet been worked out.

## Value of Dried Citrus Peel

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station reports that there have been two 90-day experiments conducted comparing a grain mixture where dried citrus peel and pulp comprised 50 per cent of the total grain mixture with a similar grain mixture with ground corn and cob meal replacing all of the citrus peel and pulp.

In these two tests there was no significant difference in the amount of milk produced by cows fed the two grain mixtures. These results indicate that dried citrus peel and pulp and corn and cob meals have approximately the same productive energy value for lactating dairy cows.

## Heating Improves Soybean Oil Meal

By J. W. HAYWARD

In our pig feeding experiments we found the raw soybeans and low temperature soybean oil meal to be very unsatisfactory protein supplements to corn, even in combination with 5 per cent of alfalfa and proper minerals. Pigs (initial weight of about 60 pounds) would only gain about .5 of a pound daily on this combination of feeds; whereas, similar pigs would gain from 1.1 to 1.3 pounds daily when the same mixture of feeds contained ordinary run solvent extracted soybean oil meal or the medium and high temperature, hydraulic and expeller soybean oil meals. Of course in these experiments where we had raw soybeans fed, we not only experienced slow growth but the usual tendency of soybeans to produce soft pork.

Dr. H. S. Wilgus, Jr., and associates at Cornell University have also conducted experiments recently to determine the effect of heat on the nutritive value of soybean oil meal.

In the experiments conducted at the Cornell University they used the same meals as were used in our experiments. That is, we sent them samples representing each of our meals and the respective soybeans which have been described in this report. For a good idea of the results which they obtained in their experiments, I quote the following from their reprint:

"Soybean oil meals which are satisfactory as sources of high-quality protein for feeding poultry may be produced by the expeller, hydraulic, and solvent processes, by the application of a sufficient amount of heat. The optimum temperature found in this study for the expeller method was 140° to 150° C. for 2 minutes in the expeller and for the hydraulic method was 105° C. for 90 minutes in the cooker. A solvent-process meal produced at 98° C. for 15 minutes (the usual amount of time for



commercial procedure) was excellent in protein efficiency.

"The vitamin G content of the soybeans studied was low and was not affected to any measurable extent by the manufacturing processes. The color and flavor of the meals were not infallible criteria of their nutritive value, but a raw, beany flavor was indicative of an insufficient application of heat and a resulting inferior protein efficiency."

## Minerals in Common Farm Feeds

Speaking at the Kentucky Nutrition School Professor W. P. Garrigus pointed out that altho 13 mineral elements are known to be essential to normal animal growth and function, all but four of these—sodium, calcium, phosphorus, and chlorine—are usually found in good rations in such abundance as to make it unnecessary and inadvisable to use them as a mineral supplement.

It was further emphasized by Dr. Garrigus that farm grains contain plentiful supplies of phosphorus but are deficient in calcium. Good legume hays are high in calcium but low in phosphorus. Balanced rations containing some legume hay supply enough calcium and phosphorus to meet the average needs of farm animals. Sodium and chlorine are cheap and easily supplied in common salt. Calcium is supplied by ground limestone, and if calcium and phosphorus are both needed, steamed bone meal will furnish them economically.

## Expeller and Toasted Solvent Soybean Meals Compared

By R. M. BETHKE and M. C. SWEET, Ohio Experiment Station.

Properly processed soybean oil meal is a satisfactory protein supplement for poultry. Pioneering work of Phillips, Carr, and Kennard, reported in 1920 that soybean oil meal gave results comparable to those obtained with meat scraps in chick rations provided that adequate minerals were used. Since then many reports have shown that properly heat-processed soybean oil meals may be used successfully as one of the primary sources of protein in poultry rations. Whole or ground soybeans have proved unsatisfactory.

Most soybean oil meals available are produced by either the "expeller" or the "solvent-extracted" method. In the expeller process, sufficient heat is applied in the extraction of oil to impart a toasted odor and flavor to the meal. This type of meal has been found satisfactory for poultry feeding. In the "solvent" method of extracting the oil the temperature is not sufficiently high to give the meal that palatable toasted taste and odor, and the meal has been found lower in feeding value for poultry and swine than properly processed expeller meal. Investigators at the Wisconsin Station and at Cornell have reported, however, that a solvent-extracted meal which had been cooked for 15 minutes at 98° C. gave results comparable to those obtained with good expeller meals in feeding trials with chicks. Unpublished results at the Ohio Station have shown that properly heat-processed solvent-extracted soybean oil meal is equal in feeding value to expeller soybean oil meal for pigs.

A present experiment was undertaken to obtain further information on the comparative feeding value of "expeller" and "heat-processed solvent-extracted" soybean oil meals for poultry. The experiment involved a comparison of three series of rations containing the two types of soybean oil meals.

It is of interest to note that inclusion of 5 per cent of dried skimmilk in the rations resulted in significant increases in growth, and that the further replacement of part of the soybean oil meal with meat scraps and fish meal gave additional growth increases. These observations are in general accord with the results of other investigators that some animal protein,

such as milk, meat, or fish, should be combined with soybean oil meal protein for optimum results.

## Adulterations and Misbrandings

The Food & Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, publishes notices of judgment under the Food & Drugs Act substantially as follows:

No. 30831. P. Fred'k Obrecht & Son, Baltimore, Md., was alleged to have shipped 470 sacks of feeds from Maryland into Massachusetts about Aug. 7 and Dec. 21, 1937, which were seized at Worcester, Mass. Product was labeled in part: "Draco Flour Middlings Ingredients Wheat Middlings-Feed Flour Dried Grains Corporation Baltimore, Md."; and "Farmso Red Dog . . . Manufactured by Farmers Service Bureau, Baltimore, Md." Adulteration was alleged due to the presence of a mixture of wheat products and cassava meal in the flour middlings, and a mixture of wheat flour and tissues, rye flour and tissues, and cassava meal in the red dog. No claimant appeared. Products were ordered destroyed.

No. 30855. Terminal Oil Mill Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., was alleged to have shipped a quantity of misbranded cotton-seed cake from Oklahoma into Kansas about Jan. 6, 1939. Labeled to contain 43% protein, the product was found to contain not more than 40.50%. On a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

No. 30869. Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, Okla., pleaded guilty and was fined \$25 and costs on a charge of shipping a quantity of wheat gray shorts and screenings from Oklahoma into Texas about Nov. 8, 1938, which were found to contain wheat brown shorts and screenings carrying 7.22% crude fiber instead of the labeled 6%.

No. 30870. Southland Cotton Oil Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., pleaded guilty, and was fined \$100 and costs, to a charge of shipping quantities of misbranded cottonseed meal in two lots from Oklahoma into Kansas about Jan. 18 and Feb. 21, 1939, which were found to contain 40.69% and 40.94% of crude protein, respectively, instead of the labeled 43%.

No. 30874. P. Fred'k Obrecht & Son, Baltimore, Md., demanded a court trial when charged with shipping 1,589 sacks of misbranded feeds from Maryland, and found in various lots at Southbridge, Fitchburg, Worcester, and Taunton, Mass., shipments having been made in the period between Aug. 26, and Dec. 27, 1937. The products were labeled variously: "Pulverized Oats . . . Hood Mills Company . . . Baltimore, Md."; "Fine Ground Feeding Oat Meal (or "Ground Oats" or "Pulverized Oats") Farmers Service Bureau, Baltimore, Md." Adulteration was charged because two lots of

pulverized oats contained a mixture of finely ground oats, a ground wheat product, and a material closely resembling cassava starch in the one lot, and a mixture of ground oats and finely ground rice bran in the other; two lots of feeding oat meal showed a mixture of ground oats, finely ground rice bran, rice hulls, broken rice fragments, and a cereal starch in one lot, and a mixture of oat products, broken rice, rice hulls, rice bran, and cassava meal in the other; ground oats proved to be a mixture of finely ground oats, ground rice bran, fragments of barley and barley hulls, and a material resembling cassava starch. An opinion handed down by Judge Sweeney sustained the charges, but decision was reserved.

## Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for March futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Oct. 28.....	18.75	18.50	20.30	23.25
Nov. 10.....	21.50	21.50	21.05	24.00
Nov. 25.....	21.00	21.00	20.00	23.10
Dec. 9.....	21.00	21.00	19.60	23.35
Dec. 16.....	20.50	20.50	20.60	23.75
Dec. 23.....	21.00	21.00	20.00	22.90
Dec. 30.....	21.00	21.00	20.35	23.60
Jan. 6.....	21.50	21.50	20.80	23.90
Jan. 13.....	21.00	21.00	20.10	23.35
Jan. 20.....	21.00	21.00	20.00	22.60

	*St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Oct. 28.....	23.50	25.25	91	23.20
Nov. 10.....	23.85	26.25	97	32.20
Nov. 25.....	23.20	25.50	100 1/4	34.20
Dec. 9.....	22.50	25.00	108	35.20
Dec. 16.....	23.25	24.75	124	35.20
Dec. 23.....	23.10	24.60	115	34.00
Dec. 30.....	23.50	25.25	120 1/2	34.70
Jan. 6.....	23.90	25.75	117 1/2	34.70
Jan. 13.....	23.15	25.00	117	34.20
Jan. 20.....	23.10	24.15	112 1/2	31.50

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago Corn
Oct. 28.....	33.00	25.50	22.40	49
Nov. 10.....	33.00	28.00	22.40	50 1/2
Nov. 25.....	34.00	28.75	22.50	51 1/2
Dec. 9.....	35.00	29.00	24.00	55 1/2
Dec. 16.....	35.00	29.50	23.50	57 1/2
Dec. 23.....	35.00	30.00	23.50	57 1/2
Dec. 30.....	35.00	30.00	23.50	58 1/2
Jan. 6.....	36.00	30.00	23.50	58 1/2
Jan. 13.....	37.00	30.50	23.50	59
Jan. 20.....	37.00	30.50	23.25	60

\*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery, shorts St. Louis delivery.

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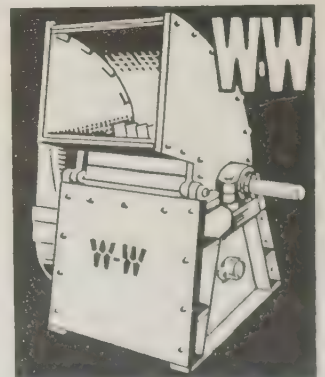
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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

## Increased Consumption of Poultry Products Planned

A planning com'te appointed by members of the poultry industry at the 7th World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland, O., last August, presented to the general or advisory com'te of the industry in Chicago on Jan. 16, a program for promoting the consumption of chickens and eggs.

The plan submitted proposes a nation-wide program of educational, promotional and research work, and was enthusiastically accepted, with minor changes, by the advisory com'te, which consists of one member of the poultry industry from each state and from each allied industry. Chairman of the planning com'te is D. D. Slade, Lexington, Ky.

## Digestion of Carotene by Rats and Chickens Differs

Yellow pigments found in the excrement of chickens fed diets containing practically no carotene, could not be separated from the carotene by the usual chemical procedure for carotene, report A. R. Kemmerer and G. S. Fraps, in the *Journal Nutrition*. The absorption curves of these yellow pigments were different from that of carotene even tho they absorbed some light in the same region of the spectrum. Corrections had to be made for these pigments in estimating the digestibility of carotene.

The percentage of carotene digested depended on the quantity fed, on the nature of the material in which it was contained, and on the kind of animal to which it was fed. When carotene, in the form of dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal was fed at the level of 20 parts per million, the rats digested 18 to 23 per cent of it and the chickens 29 per cent. When 1 part per million was fed the rats digested 43 per cent and the chickens 69 per cent. When carotene in Wesson oil was fed at the level of 10.5 parts per million of the feed the rats digested 51.2 per cent as compared with 22.4 per cent when an equal amount of carotene was fed as dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal.

## Meet the Poultry Feed Situation

G. F. HEUSER, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., before Cornell Nutrition School.

As far as the poultryman is concerned, the chief difficulties in the feed situation today are due to shortages of milk, meat scraps, and fish oils.

Cheaper substitutes for animal protein supplements are available. These substitutes are soybean oil meal, and peanut meal. Liberal use of soybean oil meal in poultry rations will materially reduce feed costs.

Vegetable proteins are generally inferior to animal proteins. The proteins of soybeans and peanuts are exceptions. The proteins of these feedstuffs are more nearly like animal proteins in composition than like vegetable proteins. For this reason, substituting soybean oil meal for meat scraps is not a dangerous practice. In experiments conducted at the New York State College of Agriculture, soybean oil meal has replaced a large amount of animal protein in rations for laying hens and for chicks, with equally good results in egg production and growth.

It is not possible to replace much or all of the milk commonly used in poultry rations with cheaper products. Milk products are used as a source of vitamin G, and other water-soluble vitamins. But you can take advantage of the fact that less vitamin G is required for egg production than is required for hatchability. For laying hens, use rations containing limited

amounts of milk by-products, except during the breeding season. One month before eggs are saved for hatching, feed a good breeder ration. Since response to vitamin G feeding is rapid, one month gives plenty of time for hens to adjust themselves to the increased vitamin G intake, and to produce eggs that hatch normally.

A shortage of cod liver oil is probable because of the war. This situation, together with higher ocean freight rates, will make it necessary to pay more for cod liver oil and other vitamin D carriers. Take advantage of sunshine, when available, for its antirachitic value.

## Vitamin Requirements in Poultry Feeding

By R. M. BETHKE,

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at World's Poultry Congress

(Continued from page 549)

Vitamin E, work done at the University of Illinois, has definitely shown to be required by poultry: Vitamin E is found in grains and cereal by-products. Like vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, it is found in the germ.

A good poultry ration made from good quality materials, including grains either whole or ground, as long as they are sound, with the customary amount of wheat by-products in addition to high quality alfalfa meal and the other ingredients commonly used, will meet the vitamin E requirements of growing birds, laying birds, and breeders.

Very recent work in the University of California substantiates such a statement. They did not experience any increase in hatchability by the addition of vitamin E in the form of wheat germ oil to a good quality poultry ration.

We have heard a great deal about wheat germ oil and range paralysis. Again, research work from as many as eight or nine different institutions in this country has shown that wheat germ oil is not an insurance against range paralysis or that it will cure range paralysis after it has once set in.

CHICK ANTI-DERMATOSIS FACTOR. —What about the chick anti-dermatosis factor? It is sometimes entitled the "anti-pellagra" fac-

tor or the "filtrate" factor. From a deficiency of that factor, you will get incrustations appearing at the corners of the mouth, granulations around the eyelids, and frequently the bottoms of the feet will develop scabs or the skin will break.

If you are using a good poultry ration, as I described before, and are using the recommended amounts of milk and alfalfa that you should in order to supply adequate amounts of vitamin G, or riboflavin, the chances are 100

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by Lippincott and Card

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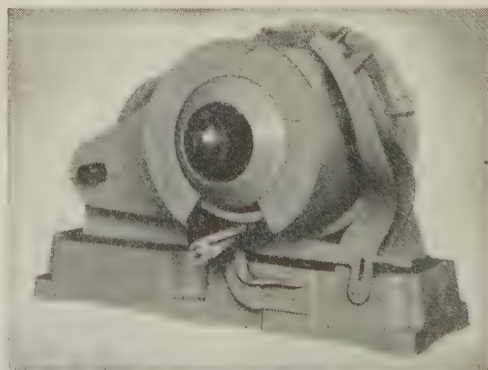
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Feeders in increasing numbers are recognizing the advantages of pellet feeds. At left, feed manufacturers see the opportunity for extra profit and are equipping to meet the demand for pellets. Many have installed the Simplex Pellet Mill, for in this Sprout-Waldron equipment they know they will get greatest output per horsepower, steadiest performance, least upkeep. Write for descriptive literature.



to 1 that you are automatically going to take care of the anti-dermatosis factor requirements of the growing bird, the laying bird, and the breeder. This factor is distributed to a certain extent in our cereals and our grains. Milk and alfalfa are good sources of this particular factor.

**CRAZY CHICK FACTOR.**—What about the anti-encephalomalacia factor? If a deficiency occurs with regard to this factor, we note that the chick manifests what is commonly termed "crazy symptoms." It loses its sense of direction. If it is disturbed, it will probably keep on going until it hits something. If a chick suffering from those symptoms is examined, you will find brain lesions.

Work has been reported to the effect that vegetable oils, corn oil, cottonseed oil, and particularly soy bean oil, supply this particular factor. We do have outbreaks of this disorder in certain localities.

**VITAMIN K AIDS CLOTTING.**—Just a word about vitamin K—This is known as the "anti-hemorrhagic" factor. That simply means that it has something to do with the clotting of the blood. We can feed birds rations which are deficient in this factor, and if they lose as much as a feather, they actually might bleed to death.

## Feeding Corn Sugar to Calves

By H. T. WALDEN, New York

The Iowa Experiment Station used 50 calves in an experiment with feeding corn sugar.

These 50 heifers were divided as follows: 20 Holsteins, 4 Guernseys, 12 Jerseys, 10 Ayrshires and 4 Brown Swiss. The calves were paired according to breed and each pair was as nearly the same age and weight as possible. Thirty-two calves (16 pairs) remained in the experiment until they were 52 weeks old. Of the balance of 18 calves (9 pairs), 6 died and 1 was removed from the experiment. The calves were divided equally into two groups of 25 each. Group I received a common corn belt grain mixture made up as follows: 40 parts corn, 40 parts oats, 10 parts corn gluten meal.

Group II received the following ration: 17 parts corn, 40 parts oats, 18 parts corn sugar, 15 parts corn gluten meal, with 1 per cent of salt and 1 per cent of bone meal added to each ration. After the experiment was several weeks old the ground oats in the original rations was changed to rolled oats.

With a few exceptions each calf received whole milk until it was 42 days old and reconstituted skim milk from the 42nd day to the 112th day (16 weeks). Maximum amounts of milk fed were 10 pounds per day to Jerseys

and Guernseys, 11 pounds to Ayrshires and 12 pounds to Holsteins and Brown Swiss. Milk was discontinued entirely after 17 weeks. The grain ration was fed ad libitum up to 26 weeks of age after which it was limited to 4 to 5½ pounds per day per calf. Red clover hay was fed from the beginning of the test until the calves were weaned. After weaning, alfalfa was fed until the end of the experiment.

At 16 weeks of age Group II averaged 16.2 pounds per calf heavier than Group I, which is a significant difference. At 26 weeks of age the same superiority in weight was being maintained by Group II. At 52 weeks of age Group II averaged 39.4 pounds heavier per calf than Group I. The calves receiving the corn sugar ration (Group II) consumed more grain and hay but requires 5 pounds less grain and 34 pounds less hay per 100 pounds of gain than did the calves in Group I.

The corn sugar ration was more palatable than the check ration. Several calves in Group I which at times refused the check ration would eat the corn sugar ration whenever offered. The superiority of the corn sugar ration was particularly marked in the first half of the test. Of the six cases of mortality, two were in the corn sugar group and four in the check group.

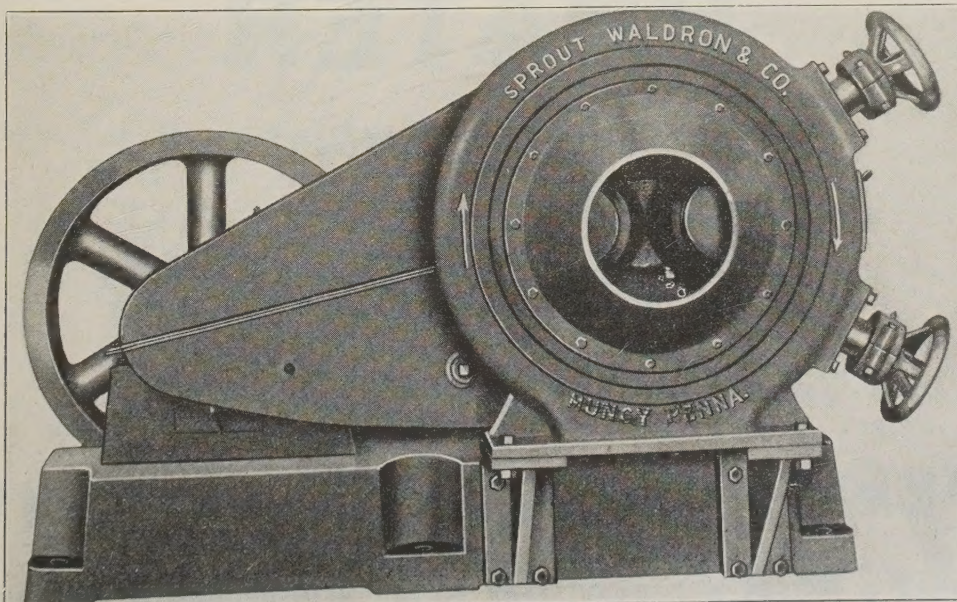
John Dwyer of the Minneapolis inspection department has had short-handled "pelican" spout samplers made for use in sampling streams of grain in elevators. The standard "pelican" samplers, however, are used for sampling grain which is loaded into vessels.

The soy bean, is richer than beef in protein, richer than milk in calcium, richer than eggs in lecithin, and almost richer than any other source of the protective and essential substances—vitamins, mineral salts, amino acids, lecithin, and the unsaturated fatty acids, according to Dr. N. A. Ferri.

## An Improved Simplex Pellet Mill

Illustrated herewith is the improved Sprout Waldron Simplex Pellet mill. Improvements include a new cast iron die shroud instead of fabricated shroud previously used; a new knife arrangement which permits positive quick setting of knives for changing length of pellets while mill is in operation.

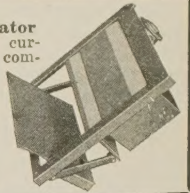
These changes add to the operating efficiency, give a neater stream-lined appearance and indicate the determination of mill machinery manufacturers to keep pace with the times and provide mills with ever more efficient equipment. Detailed information can be had on this unit by writing to Sprout, Waldron & Co.



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By L. M. Hurd

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## Give Sows Protein and Minerals to Balance Diet

"Chief demands for fetal growth and development of unborn pigs," says A. L. Anderson, of the Iowa State College animal husbandry department, "are for protein and mineral matter. Grains are a poor source of minerals and protein."

Anderson recommends a ration for brood sows that contains about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of oats per head daily, a small amount of protein supplement, free access to good legume hay, and enough corn to keep the sow in good flesh and show a gain of about 1 lb. per day up to farrowing time.

"It is not economical this year to include more oats in the ration than  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per head per day," says Anderson. Soybeans are a good protein supplement, and less than 2 bus. of them will carry a sow thru the gestation period if she is given enough good quality legume hay, a good mineral mixture, and a limited amount of corn.

## Movie on Vitamins Draws Tremendous Crowds

More than 30,000 persons have had the opportunity during the past few months of seeing the unusual colored-sound movie, "Vitamins on Parade," which has been made available by Allied Mills, Inc., manufacturers of Wayne and Amco Feeds.

This picture shows vitamins, as seen under the microscope, and the part they play in chick health and growth. Many persons have seen rickets, slipped tendons, curled toe paralysis, crazy chick disease, chick pellagra and other nutritional deficiencies in chicks but have been unable to recognize or determine the cause. This picture, thru the use of sound and colors, shows and clearly describes the most important nutritional deficiencies, tells how to recognize them and how to prevent them.

"Vitamins on Parade" was filmed under the supervision of Prof. E. B. Hart and Prof. J. B. Halpin of the Biochemistry and Poultry Departments of the University of Wisconsin. Dr. J. E. Hunter, Director of Research for Allied Mills, Inc., is the commentator in the picture.

Anyone interested in obtaining this film for educational purposes should write John L. Richardson, advertising manager, Allied Mills, Inc. Arrangements for the use of this film should be made as far as possible in advance of the date or dates preferred, as the demand for this picture is great and all requests can not be satisfied.

## Soybean Oil Meal for Poultry

By J. E. HUNTER of the Soybean Nutritional Research Council

Unlike some commodities whose by-products have less food value than the original product from which they are made, soybean oil meal has greater food value than the original beans. This apparent inconsistency may be traced to the fact that soybeans contain more oil than poultry can effectively use and also to the fact that heat treatment is necessary to bring about the maximum nutritive value of soybean protein.

It is rather well established that soybean oil meal can be more effectively used in combinations with other materials such as milk products, meat by-products, high quality alfalfa and high grade fish meal.

Soybean oil meal contains an appreciable amount of several vitamins required by poultry. Its use is not advisable, however, except in combination with other vitamin carrying ingredients.

This protein usually sells for less than do proteins from animal sources, and this lower cost, combined with high nutritive value, naturally makes it advantageous for the poultryman to use feeds in which a portion of the ani-

mal protein of the ration has been replaced with soybean oil meal.

Poultrymen bring out another point in the feeding of this product. It has the advantage of not influencing egg yolk color as do some plant concentrates. It is an extremely standard product, showing little variation.

## Heavy Weevil Infestation of Winter Wheat

Weevil infestation in winter wheat stored on farms and in country elevators is unusually prevalent this season. Reports to the Agricultural Marketing Service show that the infestation in the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio valleys is the most severe in 20 years, according to the Federal Grain Supervision which also states that:

"The percentage of weevily hard red winter wheat received at important markets during October this year, compared with October, 1938, is: Enid, Okla., 38 per cent with 28 per cent; Fort Worth, 19 per cent with 10 per cent; Kansas City, Mo., 20 per cent with 6 per cent; Omaha, 33 per cent with 12 per cent; and Wichita, 49 per cent with 28 per cent.

For soft red winter wheat, the October comparison at important markets is: Buffalo, N. Y., 7 per cent with 11 per cent; Chicago, 14 per cent with 8 per cent; Cincinnati, 26 per cent with 17 per cent; Indianapolis, 29 per cent with 37 per cent; and St. Louis, 67 per cent with 51 per cent.

"Storage of wheat with a high moisture content is conducive to the development of insects injurious to stored grains. A relatively high percentage of the grain put into storage in the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio Valley sections showed high moisture this year. In the far west, on the other hand, where wheat is normally dry, weevils do not thrive so well. The cold weather will retard the increase of weevils to some extent, producers and distributors who have wheat stored in Middle Western areas should be on the lookout for these insects."

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace in his annual report says "The loans caused the national average prices of corn to be about 5 cents a bushel higher than they would have been otherwise, and raised market prices in parts of the western corn belt by somewhat more." What about the bearish effect on prices of the hundreds of millions of bushels owned by the government that must be sold some time?

## New Wealth from the Soybean

By VICTOR H. SCHOFFELMAYER, Dallas, Tex., before Midwest Shippers Advisory Board

Who does not realize that the invasion of Manchuria and later of China by Japan is largely a war to obtain essential raw materials, not the least of which are soybeans and their important oil and industrial derivatives?

In their quest to become economically more or less self-sufficient such nations as Germany are trying to raise soybeans and even cotton. Rumania, Yugoslavia, Austria, Poland also are trying to raise soybeans.

INTO THE CHEMURGIC PICTURE the soybean is supposed to fit perfectly, in fact it was heralded about five or six years ago as the premier chemurgic crop which would fill many of the needs of American industry and free it from dependence upon Oriental sources.

The soybean may be referred to as the miracle crop of American agriculture. Its rise from comparative obscurity to a major crop in the American corn belt is nothing less than sensational.

TWELVE YEARS AGO ONLY 600,000 ACRES were devoted to growing soybeans in the United States. Today more than 10,000,000 acres have been harvested for all purposes, of which 4,226,000 acres have produced a commercial crop of nearly 90,000,000 bus., with a value of approximately \$80,000,000.

The soybean is grown in half a dozen countries, principally in China and Manchuria, and its world production is about 500,000,000 bus., or about 100,000,000 bus. smaller than our American winter wheat crop.

Back in 1907 this nation raised only 50,000 acres of soybeans, largely as a feed crop. It is only during the last seven or eight years that this Mongolian invader assumed major importance. By 1935 things began to happen to the South which favored the expansion of the soybean in the American corn belt. Texas and some other Cotton States were practically being driven out of fully one-half of their former cotton production by a suicidal program of crop curtailment to raise prices, which reduced the cotton acreage from 44,000,000 at its peak in 1929 to less than 25,000,000 during the past season, a net loss of nearly 20,000,000 acres and 4,000,000 bales of cotton.

PHENOMENAL GROWTH. The soybean suddenly assumed startling importance and made phenomenal growth, notably in Illinois, where

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it has increased from 65,000 acres in 1922 and 812,000 bus. to 1,854,000 acres and a commercial crop of 45,000,000 bus., worth \$40,000,000 in 1939. Similarly, the American corn belt the past season has produced a record crop of 87,409,000 bus. of soybeans, four times as many as the five-year average (1928-37) of 21,833,000 bus.

This amazing crop probably is best expressed in terms of vegetable oil. Only five years ago in 1934 we produced only 35,000,000 pounds of soybean oil but in 1935 it rose quickly to 105,000,000 pounds, in 1936 to 225,000,000, in 1937 it dropped to 194,000,000, but in 1938 it reached 323,000,000 pounds, and it is likely to set a new high for the past season at near 400,000,000 pounds.

This compares with a crush of domestic cottonseed oil of 1,700,000,000 pounds. In other words, in five short years the soybean has succeeded in usurping about one-fourth of the tonnage of cottonseed oil annually produced in this country, an industry which the South was 150 years in developing. That is the kind of lusty youngster that the soybean is and it will bear watching from here out.

Corn belt farmers, we find, reduced their commercial corn acres from 43,000,000 in 1932 to 36,600,000 acres in 1939. But at the same time they added just 9,000,000 acres of soybeans, of which about 4,000,000 are for the raising of soybeans as a new cash crop. A price of from 60c to above \$1 a bushel certainly is a lure which should continue to increase soybean acres at the expense of cotton acres. So we find the beginnings of regional conflicts which may lead to other complications in time as the South begins to compete with the Corn Belt in such fields as beef, mutton and lamb as well as dairy products.

**THIS MARVELOUS CROP**, which can be substituted for corn on the same acres, which has a higher feeding value than cottonseed meal or corn, which enjoys the highest export demand of any oilseed byproduct by European countries feeding dairy cows, has now invaded in a big way the American corn belt and is giving its farmers a cash crop worth more per bushel than corn, which can be either fed to cattle or hogs, or can be sold at surprisingly steady prices to oil mills which at this writing are having some difficulty in importing soybeans from Asia, their principal source a few years ago.

Not only that, but we are actually exporting soybeans to foreign countries, as well as soybean cake and meal.

**LOOK AT THE GREAT SOYBEAN OIL MILLS** scattered thru Illinois, Indiana and other corn belt states, at Decatur, Champaign, Cairo, Terra Haute, Indianapolis, and other centers. New industries producing new wealth from the soil by transforming a little Mon-

golian bean into food, cattle feed, human health foods, vegetable oils for the table or for the paint and varnish industry, for the making of transparent raincoats for ladies, for a new type of glue used in the plywood industries, for paper sizing, for plastics made from soybean high protein meal, and into many other articles of commerce which are making American living fuller and better.

**OIL GAINS AS A FOOD.**—Housewives had a prejudice against soybean oil as a food oil and it began to enter into competition with linseed oil in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry. That outlet, it was later shown, was entirely too narrow. As the processes of refining soybean oil were more nearly perfected its value as a food oil, without objectionable odor and taste, was discovered by enterprising manufacturers of oleomargarine.

In 1930 the first tank car of soybean oil was bought by a margarine manufacturer. The oil gave margarine a beautiful yellow color like that of natural cow butter, and legislation was

quickly enacted to protect the dairy industry against this innovator.

By 1935 it was discovered that soybean oil can be hydrogenated and 1,750,000 pounds were thus used. The process gave the soybean another boost with margarine manufacturers and the annual consumption in this industry alone is now estimated at more than 40,000,000 pounds, practically all at the expense of cottonseed oil, which has had difficult time competing with cheap imported copra, coco and other foreign oils. Back in 1933 coconut oil comprised 75 per cent of the total fats and oils used in the manufacture of margarine. This was reduced to 28 per cent by 1938, being replaced by cottonseed oil, which rose from 10 per cent in 1933 to 46 per cent in 1938. But in 1938 soybean oil actually comprised 13 per cent of the total fats and oils used in this one food industry alone.

A multiplicity of small profits makes a big profit.

## The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

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Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.60, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel - OATS									
600	18 3/4	610	19 1/4	620	19 3/4	630	20 1/4	640	20 3/4
650	21 1/4	660	21 3/4	670	22 1/4	680	22 3/4	690	23 1/4
700	24 1/4	710	24 3/4	720	25 1/4	730	25 3/4	740	26 1/4
750	28 1/4	760	28 3/4	770	29 1/4	780	29 3/4	790	30 1/4
800	32 1/4	810	32 3/4	820	33 1/4	830	33 3/4	840	34 1/4
850	37 1/4	860	37 3/4	870	38 1/4	880	38 3/4	890	39 1/4
900	41 1/4	910	41 3/4	920	42 1/4	930	42 3/4	940	43 1/4
950	46 1/4	960	46 3/4	970	47 1/4	980	47 3/4	990	48 1/4
1000	52 1/4	1010	52 3/4	1020	53 1/4	1030	53 3/4	1040	54 1/4
1050	58 1/4	1060	58 3/4	1070	59 1/4	1080	59 3/4	1090	60 1/4
1100	64 1/4	1110	64 3/4	1120	65 1/4	1130	65 3/4	1140	66 1/4
1150	70 1/4	1160	70 3/4	1170	71 1/4	1180	71 3/4	1190	72 1/4
1200	76 1/4	1210	76 3/4	1220	77 1/4	1230	77 3/4	1240	78 1/4
1250	82 1/4	1260	82 3/4	1270	83 1/4	1280	83 3/4	1290	84 1/4
1300	88 1/4	1310	88 3/4	1320	89 1/4	1330	89 3/4	1340	90 1/4
1350	94 1/4	1360	94 3/4	1370	95 1/4	1380	95 3/4	1390	96 1/4
1400	100 1/4	1410	100 3/4	1420	101 1/4	1430	101 3/4	1440	102 1/4
1450	106 1/4	1460	106 3/4	1470	107 1/4	1480	107 3/4	1490	108 1/4
1500	112 1/4	1510	112 3/4	1520	113 1/4	1530	113 3/4	1540	114 1/4
1550	118 1/4	1560	118 3/4	1570	119 1/4	1580	119 3/4	1590	120 1/4
1600	124 1/4	1610	124 3/4	1620	125 1/4	1630	125 3/4	1640	126 1/4
1650	130 1/4	1660	130 3/4	1670	131 1/4	1680	131 3/4	1690	132 1/4
1700	136 1/4	1710	136 3/4	1720	137 1/4	1730	137 3/4	1740	138 1/4
1750	142 1/4	1760	142 3/4	1770	143 1/4	1780	143 3/4	1790	144 1/4
1800	148 1/4	1810	148 3/4	1820	149 1/4	1830	149 3/4	1840	150 1/4
1850	154 1/4	1860	154 3/4	1870	155 1/4	1880	155 3/4	1890	156 1/4
1900	160 1/4	1910	160 3/4	1920	161 1/4	1930	161 3/4	1940	162 1/4
1950	166 1/4	1960	166 3/4	1970	167 1/4	1980	167 3/4	1990	168 1/4
2000	172 1/4	2010	172 3/4	2020	173 1/4	2030	173 3/4	2040	174 1/4
2050	178 1/4	2060	178 3/4	2070	179 1/4	2080	179 3/4	2090	180 1/4
2100	184 1/4	2110	184 3/4	2120	185 1/4	2130	185 3/4	2140	186 1/4
2150	190 1/4	2160	190 3/4	2170	191 1/4	2180	191 3/4	2190	192 1/4
2200	196 1/4	2210	196 3/4	2220	197 1/4	2230	197 3/4	2240	198 1/4
2250	202 1/4	2260	202 3/4	2270	203 1/4	2280	203 3/4	2290	204 1/4
2300	208 1/4	2310	208 3/4	2320	209 1/4	2330	209 3/4	2340	210 1/4

## War Censors Restrict Use of Codes and Ciphers

Uses of codes in international trade has been restricted by censors of warring nations, by censors in the possessions of these warring nations, and by several other nations that thus take recognition of hectic international relationships.

Edward Olsen, manager of the Chicago Board of Trade office of the Western Union Telegraph Co., has passed along to international grain operators, a compilation of the restrictions, prepared by J. N. Armstrong, superintendent of the company. Restrictions on the use of codes and ciphers in cablegrams and telegrams vary widely, tho it is a general rule that the restrictions do not apply to messages between governments. Use of both ciphers and codes is prohibited by several countries.

Plain language cables and telegrams are accepted in most countries, but some of them specify the languages that may be used. English is generally acceptable.

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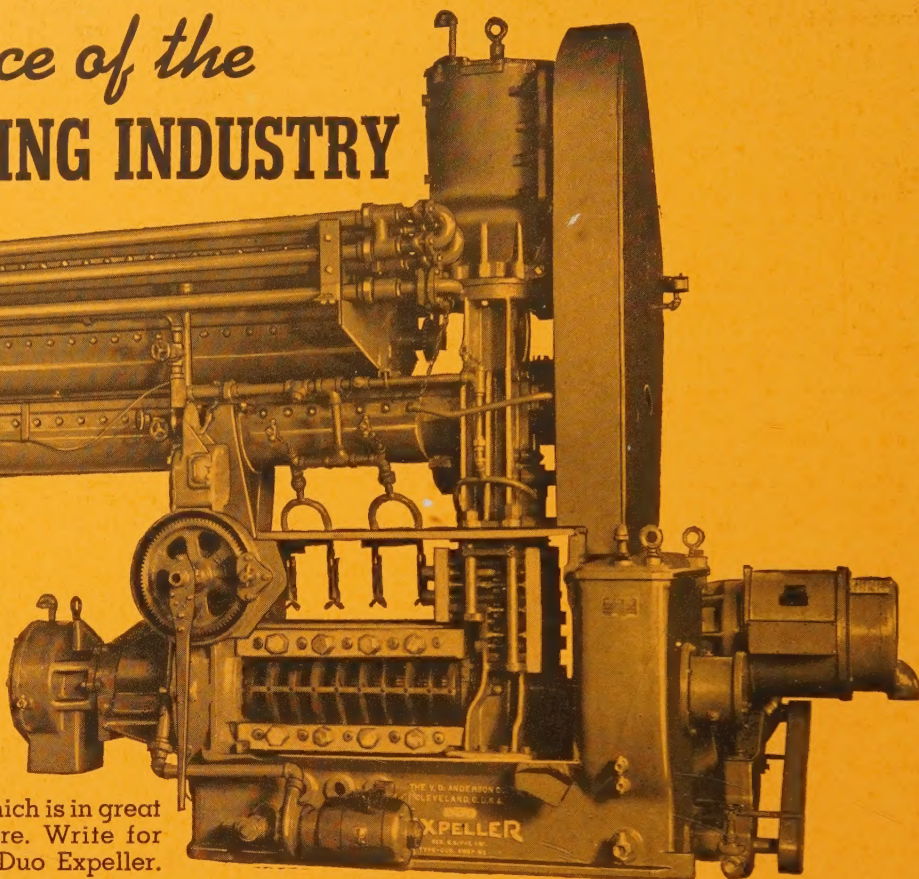
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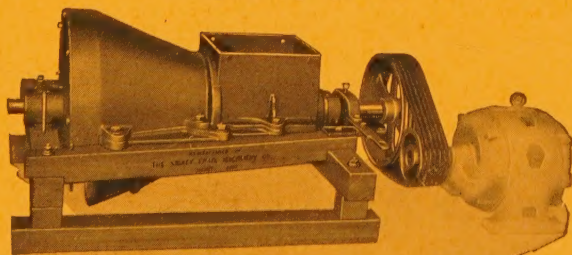
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